

*Diatelesma.*

*Part No. 3.*

**The Moderne History  
of the VVorld, expressing  
the principall Passages of the Chri-  
stian Countries in these last six Moneths,  
whether Politicall, or Polemicall brought  
downe from *April* last to  
this present.**

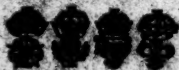
**Wherein is comprised much  
*Variæ.***

**The Contents whereof you shall finde  
in the ensuing Table.**

---

*Hanc servare modum semper didicere libellus  
Parcere personis, gesta referre, mei.*

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**LONDON,**

**Printed by T. Harper for Nathanael Butter,  
and Nicholas Bourne, 1637.**

The World, expressing

the sentiments of all the

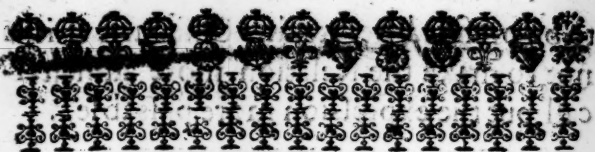
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The Government of the

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LONDON  
Printed by T. Haden, for Nathaniel Barker  
and sold the number 137.





*To the Reader.*

**H**ISTORY is but a narration of things done, and needs no Orator to plead for it, either by word or writing; Truth is able to justify it selfe, and feares not the face of any *Aristarchus*, which will snap at her words, though hee cannot blemish her actions. Her Picture was thus drawne by the pencill of *Apelles*; Calumnies, attended with Ignorance, Suspition, Anger, Envy, Fraud, Treachery, and Feare, were placed in a Table, casting filth and dirt upon the white garment, the glorious robe of a more glorious Virgin; which shee did but shake, and it appeared againe as illustrious as it was formerly. And what needs an Epistle then,

## To the Reader.

to be prefixed before this Discourse? it is not to make the Relation more authentically, but the expression more passable.

*Sint bona, sint quædam mediocria, sint mala plura.*

It is the fate of Writers, who must stand to your censures; onely I would informe you, that if any thing seeme


*Aut obscura nimis, Anglica sine parum  
Non meus est Error, necuit librarius illis.*

An ingenious Reader can amend, an Ingenious will pardon it; to whom alone, I dedicate this Discourse. *Vale.*

N. C.



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bee printed. Hampton-court.  
18. October. 1637.*

G. R. WECKHERLIN,



*John Curtis Ejus Liber 1693*



*Errata.*

Page 5. lin. 19. dele ( and towns. )  
Pag. 102. l. 22. for *enrich*, read *surprise*.





*Diatelesma* :

The Modern History of the *World*  
continued, and brought down  
from *Aprill* last, till this  
present.

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*The Actions and Occurrences in upper*  
GERMANY.

**T**He Winter & Spring were times  
of preparation only, Summer  
and Autumn, yielding forage  
for the cattle, and meat for the  
Army, was the season, wherein  
the martial men came to action;  
and then the *Austrians* and  
*Saxons* Confederates, resolving  
to cleare the Empire of all forreine invaders, and to sub-  
due the native Princes, which had taken up Armes for  
contervation of their ancient Dignities and Liberties,  
mustered up a greater Army, then ever they had since  
B their

their first combination: *John de Werth* being appointed by the *Bavarian* to clear the *Rhine*, the Baron of *Dona* to besiege *Hanaw* in the *Weteraw*, the *Austrian* Generals, *Gallas*, *Marazini*, *Hatzfeldt*, *Goëts*, and *Godfrey Huyn*, Baron of *Gehlen*, being deputed to succour the Electors of *Saxony* & *Brandenburgh* against the *Swedes* and their Allies.

The siege of  
*Hermenstein*  
renewed.

The fortunate success of *Ramsfey*, in relieving the *French* Garrison in *Hermenstein*, when the Souldiers more affrighted with the lean and deformed looks of famine, than the hostile Arms of the besiegers were ready to capitulate for the present, somewhat appaled the *Bavarian* Commander, and made him stagger in his counsels. But as some few drops of water sprinkled upon a flaming fire, though for a while they seeme to suppress it, do not extinguish it, the active element recollecting its strength quickly breaking out with a more impetuous violence; so the Baron knowing, the place to be almost unpregnable, if victualled and manned, and seeing it supplied both with men and provision, so unexpectedly, a little slacked his hostile courses, in forcing the place, but quickly considering of what consequence the Fort was, how advantageous it might be to his Masters to recover it, how prejudiciall it might be to all his Confederates, if the *French* should hold it, and what a dispragement it might be to himselfe in point of discredit with his Lord, and dishonour amongst the military men, if that small supply, (which could not in all probability suffice the Castle long) should cause him to rise, and leave the siege, resolved in the end to continue it, and leaving his Army before it, himselfe posted to *Cohn*, entreated and prevailed with the Archbishop Elector to furnish him with shipping to secure the *Rhine*, that no more reliefe might be brought to the Fort that way, and speedily returning blockt it up so close with his



his own forces by land, fortifying his Campe with new works and retrenchments, that any attempt for helpe of the Garrison that way was bootlesse and desperate. Sir James Ramsay whose great spirit and dextrous wir, Envy cannot but commend, by the nimblenesse of his apprehension: all this notwithstanding quickly invented a way for bringing fresh succour to his Friends, and assisted by the valour of some of his owne Regiment, whole hearts hee seemed to command as well as their bodies as soone pursued it; the successe whereof though it was not fortunate was not dishonorable. *The glory of such an Enterprize is not to be valued by the issue. A daring man will make his abilities to appeare where danger is, and though Fortune may crosse him in his designe, malice cannot blemish him in his honour.* It was thus. The Hanovers in the beginning of May had surprized a Convoy of a hundred Masters of Corn designed for the use of the great Provost, the Baron of *Adersnich*, then residing at *Mentz*. This prize the Commander intended to make use of for the reliefe of the French Garrison, projecting to carry it downe to the *Rhine* by amusing the *Frankforders*, and the other Imperiall Cities and Forts upon the River, with a colour of restitution, to the Dum-Provost, it being the rather credible because there was at that time a treaty of truce betwixt the Governour and the Electour of *Rhine*, and Letters were drawn to that purpose, subscribed with his hand, sealed with his seale, and directed to the Elector, and Baron; and a Passe for the Botrome, as from *Matternichy*. May 11, was designed for putting the stratagem forward. A vessell capacious of that burden, and more was laden, and foure Souldiers only (that there might be no suspicion of fraud appointed to carry the Barke thither. Towards Evening, the Skippers with their charge, were descryed upon the Mayn neer *Frankford*,

Ramsay projects  
to relieve it.

His project.

*Jord*, and there being summoned, produced their Pass and Letters, which being entertained as authentical and true, gave them free liberty to go forward without any further questioning them. *Hoechst* was the next place where they feared any molestation; and there they found some trouble, but such as being once over, rather encouraged, then disheartned them. The Commander there suspecting a pad in the straw.

— *Et metuens Danaos, & dona ferentes,*

Fails,

began to sift them more narrowly, and grounding his resolve rather upon suppositiō, then any pregnant proofs, instantly disarmed the souldiers, and stayed them till morning, when thinking these *Gibeonites* to have dealt sincerely with him, he restored their Armes, and gave them a free liberty to proceed. The favour of the stream and winde brought them soon after below the Castle of *Keltzersbach*, where, upon a necke of Land covered with sedge, and made almost for such a designe, some other *Hanovian* troups attended them with six Waggon laden with Bacon, Butter, Granadoes, and other Ammunition; and fifty souldiers, whom they took into the Bark, deeming that this fortunate beginning must needs be crowned with an happy ending, and happy it might have been, if it had not been discovered casually. This glorious morning was loon overcast; a small cloud, that seemed empty, burst out into a storm, a peasant unhappily espied their action, and hope, and feare, hope of reward from the Commander, and fear of injury by the *Hanovers*, adding wings to his speed, made him flie to *Hoechst*, and acquaint the Governour with what he had seen. The Commander stayed not to call a counsell to advise what was to be done, but knowing the cause to require expedition, not deliberation, instantly sent Post upon

upon Post to *Mentz*, *Bingen*, and other places to looke out and stay these adventurers. The adviso was no sooner come, but a watch was charged, and sundry Boats dispatched to the Mayne, and the *Rhine*, some to way-lay them, and some to pursue after them. At *Bingen*, the Scouts discovered them, and the *Austrian* souldiers, neere the *Tower de Rass*, or *Mouso-sceple*, grappled with them, after a small conflict, in which they slew six of the *Hanovers*, mastered the rest, took the ship and burden, detained the Captaine and the rest of the souldiers prisoners, threw the *Granadoes* and other military instruments into the *Rhine*, and sent the provision to the Elector of *Mentz*, who for a gratification to the Governour of *Bingen*, bestowed upon him the prisoners, and their ransomes.

*Ramsay*, who was rather angry, then grieved for this losse, no sooner heard of it, but sent a menacing letter to the Elector of *Mentz*, the purport wherof was, that if he did not restore him the prisoners and town which he had lost before *Bingen*, in the ship hee sent towards *Hermerstein*, then hee would burne all his towns in the *Rhingaw*, and to his word, joynd his hand, immediately plundering the Cloyster at *Selingerstat*, a Citie properly belonging to the *Moguntine*, but then under the *Hanovers*, carried the Monks into *Hanow*, detained them as prisoners of warre, till they had satisfied his losse, sent a party towards *Frankford*, whence it brought back great store of cattell, and pillaged the countrey therabouts, and seized himself of the towne of *Uffel*, which he fortified, as a place best fitting his intention for the further prosecution of that designe, to all which the Elector like a man of warre answered as resolutely, that himselfe would come in person, and block him up in *Hanaw*, if he stood upon those tearmes, all the neighbouring States being formerly bound, and

*Ramsay* threatens to be avenged, and puts his menace into execution.

now in a readinesse, to assist him in that siege, if the *Hanawers* did not speedily submit. But nothing was done against him till afterwards.

The extraordinary Embassador of *Denmarke* pillaged by some of *John de Werth*s souldiers.

Yet all the vicinage began then to be filled with horror, the high-ways were become unpassable, the *Hanovian*, or *Bavarian* souldiers without respect of persons, pillaging all they met. The Count of *Pentz* Embassador for the King of *Denmarke*, to the King of *Hungary*, and States of *Germany*, had been at *Mentz* with the Elector, and there received honorably, but upon his return, thirty horsemen (at first supposed to have been of *Ramsseys* Regiment, but proved afterwards to be *Bavarians*, and under the command of *John de Werth*) without regard either of his own condition, or the dignity of the persons, from whom and to whom hee was sent, after they had slaine his Steward, and wounded some other of his servants, laid violent hands on him, robd him of all his money and jewels, and in a miserable plight turned him on the way toward *Ashafemburgh*, where his wants were supplied by the Elector of *Mentz*, with necessaries for his journey, and a safe conduct towards *Werzburg*.

The Commander in *Hermenstein* begins to treat.

The Garrison in *Hermenstein*, by this beganne to see their own, and *Ramsseys* danger, *Ramssey* being unable to relieve them any more, or they to hold out long against the *Bavarian*, who had threatned to surround *Hanaw* with his Army, as soon as he had taken in *Hermanstein*. Hitherto, that City in the *Weteran*, had succoured the Fort upon the *Rhine*, and the Fort been as a strong Bulwark to that City, the forces of the enemy which menaced the City, being engaged there, and the City though sometimes blocked up, yet never besieged. The Die was cast, the chance seemed ill, and the Governour laboured to mend it with his play. It is wisdom to take time by the foretop, and to seek a remedy, be-

before mischief can come, to extremity. The *French* Commander, as yet was provided of a moneths victu-alls, and whilst his store lasted, knew that hee could keep the Fort, but that once gone, then he must surrender it; his ayme was only how to doe it honorably. To this purpose, about the end of *May*, hee sent his Agents to the Elector of *Cölen*, offering to surrender it into his hands, upon these conditions following.

First, that hee might march away freely with those fifteen peeces of Canon, which the *Swedes* had brought thither from *Mentz*.

Secondly, That the Elector should admit no other praesidiary Souldiers there, save of his own forces only.

Thirdly, that if any change should happen, he should surrender it to no other but the Elector of *Trier* only, and lastly, that the Elector should give a pledge to the most Christian King for performance of these covenants: But all these conditions seemed unreasonable to the Elector, who thereupon for that time dismissed the Deputies, without any further treaty. The Baron of *Werth*, who all this time ceased from using his instruments of battery against the Fort, expecting to have it yielded without such compulsive enforcement, seeing the *French* Agents return without testimonials of any pacificous transaction, prepares to gaine it by force of Armes, planted his battery and shot fiercely against it, fitted his *Granadoes*, and cast them into the Fort upon the new building, and was answered again by the Garrison in the same Dialect, receiving farre more damage from them, then he did unto them, his great shot being spent upon mud-wals, which by gentle yielding to the harder body were neither shaken nor shattered, and his *Granadoes* prevented by the care of the Garrison from doing the inward buildings any prejudice; whilst the shot from the Castle much impeached the Campe, and the

Capitulates.

the *Granadoes*, which the Commander caused to be flung into *Confluentia*, brought thither a confluence of mischief. It was too violent a spurt to last long, nor stood it either with the discretion of the besiegers, to spend their powder, and amunition so vainly, nor the ability of the besieged to doe more then they had done, though it might have beene done effectually. June <sup>14</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, another parlee was appointed, the *Bavarian* Generall, and the Deputies the Lord of *Starzhausen*, and the Lord of *Egloy*, by the direction of the Elector of *Colen*, came to another treaty with the *French* Commander, which was not concluded of, till eight dayes following, it being then determined, upon these sublequent propositions.

The Articles  
of agreement,  
and surrendry  
of the Fort.

First, That the Fort should be delivered up to the Elector of *Colen*, as a *depositum* to an entrusted *Feoffee*, to be again surrendered by him to the modern Elector of *Trier*, or his lawfull successor hereafter.

Secondly, That a *salvo Conduicto*, shall be granted to the Garrison by the Elector of *Colen*, the Cardinall *Infant*, the Duke of *Newburgh*, and the Citie of *Colen*.

Thirdly, That after the receipt of the said *Passe*, the Garrison shall depart within two dayes, according to the custome of warre with bag and baggage, high and low weapons, two of those pieces of Ordnance, which were brought thither by the *Swedes*, and be conducted downe the River of *Rhine*, as farre as *Orsoy*: all which was observed accordingly, and June <sup>17</sup>/<sub>3</sub> the *French* were carried with a Convoy, down the *Rhine* towards *Holland*, being furnished with sufficient provision for their journey, from *Lintz* and *Bonne*, by command of the Elector of *Colen*, and from *Monhaimb* by direction of the Duke of *Newburgh*.

During the treaty with *Hermenstein*, two Imperiall Regiments under the command of *Henneberger*, and the Earle of *Dohna*, were sent against *Selingenshat*, furnished from *Frankford*, with two peeces of Ordnance, Powder, Lead, a hundred Musquetiers, and two Cannoners. These forces early in the morning, *June 11<sup>th</sup>*, began to play upon the City, and after a short battery to assault it. Captaine *Fisher*, who was Commander for *Ramsay*, had three hundred men prepared to entertain them, and in the first assault, with exchange of his own life, for many of theirs, two whereof were men of note, *Hennebergers* Lieutenant Colonell, and an ordinary Lieutenant repulsed them. The besiegers hearing of the Commanders death, presently renewed the assault, and were received by the besieged so bravely, that againe, with a greater losse they were forced to retire, the number of the slain Imperialists in both these Encounters amounting to the number of above a hundred and seventy men, and now greatly troubled and enraged to be thus beaten off by those ordinary men, who had no director to advise, or command them, brought up their whole body, resolving to carry it at the third attempt, or to die in the enterprize. The presidaries observing their posture, & moved with the outcries of the people, to whom the gesture of the assaylants presented strange objects of terrour, hung out the Flag, and desired terms of composition. It was granted, and the Souldiers in conclusion, consenting to depart with unlighted matches, were conducted some part of the way towards *Hannau*, by the Army. The Convoy being returned, some few of them kindled their matches, and with them the fury of the *Casarean* Cavillary, which returning instantly upon them, put some of them to the sword, forced others to change their colours, and attend the

*Selingenshat*  
besieged by  
the *Casareans*.

The Gover-  
nour slain.

The Garrison  
yields upon  
composition.



But is detained upon breach of conditions.

Ramsey pillageth the enemies Country.

*Roman Eagles*, and carried the rest, that would not serve them prisoners to *Bobenhansen*. *There is no dallying with a victorious enemy; if he list to quarrell, hee can find a cause or make one. Nor is it any point of politie in a Conquerour, to use the vanquished with extremity.* Though they be unable to avengè themselves, they may perhaps have Allyes which are both sensible of their injuries, and able to repay them. The hard usage of his souldiours, so incensed their Colonell, that hee vowed quittance, and instantly sending out severall parties, fetcht in a number of great cattrell from the Territories of *Mentz* and *Wetzburg*, to enrich his own City with victuals, and impoverish them, in respect of the hard measure done to his souldiours by the *Casarean* horsemen, and the liberties of *Frankford*, for assisting them with souldiers and Amunition in their late Expedition.

*John de Werth* upon the composition with the *French* at *Hermanstein*, sent the Avant-guard of his Army before to block up *Hanaw*, threatening the City to come with the mayn body of his Army, and engirt it round. But those forces were sodainly called back, a piece of more difficulty was designed for him, nor was he alone with his own Regiments able to undertake it. An hideous tempest was rayled in *Burgundy*, and now began to approch the *Rhine*, *D. Bernhard* loaden with the spoils, of the *Lorrainer*, was comming that way with his victorious Armes, and the *Bavarian* assisted with the *Sperenterish* and *Salish* Regiments, and the *Crabats* under *Isolany*, was appointed to oppose him; and away he marched towards *Basil*, to meet with his own associates, and oppose the *French* forces under the *Almayn* Dukes command, but the successe must be referred to its proper place. *Ramsey's History*, who all this while had lived like a free Prince, in the midst of his professed

Enc-

Enemies, and left not his charge at last as by enforcement, but voluntarily, with the content, and approbation, and for the use of the Princes for whom hee kept it, and with profit and honour to himselfe, maugre the malice of his Enemies, must now be recorded.

Our *English-Scottish* Colonell, by the departure of the *Bavarians*, having got a little time of breathing, was not idle, but spent the few dayes of respite, he had in repaying the fortifications, revictualling the City, & abating the power of his ill affected neighbours. About *June* the twentieth, old stile, the fields being white with Corn, hee sent forth such harvest-men as could manage their Armes, as well as the Sickle, and reaping where he never sowed, brought in good store of corne into the common Granary. *June* the foure and twentieth, another party being abroad, met with some Waggon of *Frankford* loaden with materials for building of a Sconce to impeach the City under his command, & guarded with seven Musquetiers, beat the souldiours, broke their Muskets, sent back the hot-shots, and took away thirteen fair draught-horses, and carried them into the City. It was time that hee should look about him, a new Army was rayled todainly against him, the Elector of *Mentz*, the Bishop of *Wertzburg*, and the Imperiall City of *Frankford*, joyned their forces together, under the Baron of *Metternich*, and resolved to compell him to yield and surrender the City. But the fire burns hottest in coldest weather; and their Armies environing him, made his courage more active. They could not pin him up so straitly, but that he found a way free for him at pleasure, to sally forth for the endamaging of the Army. Two days amongst the rest are most remarkable, *July* 13, upon which, he broke into the Generals own Quarter, slue above a hundred horse, and brought as many prisoners into the City, and *July* 27.

Provideth for  
a siege.

Is blockt up in  
H: n w.

The Earle of  
Hannu makes  
his peace with  
the King of  
Hungary.

old stile, they broke out as far as *Reistat*, cut off many of the *Cesareans*, and carried away twenty horses. In the midst of these turmoyles, an unexpected peace was wrought for this City. The Earle of *Hannu*, who had been under the Imperiall Band, and was proscribed amongst other Euangelicall Princes by the *Triumvirato* at *Prague*, being entertained at the *Hago*, by the United States, whither he fled as to a Sanctuary, from the fury of *Ferdinand* the Second late Emperour, by the mediation of friends in the Court at *Vienna*, had then happily made his peace with the now King of *Hungary*, & was re-admitted by him to his Earldome. Himselfe being then sick, sent an *advise* thereof to the Christian King, who had formerly relieved him in his extremity, and lately during the time of his sicknesse at the instance, and upon the intercession of the States, sent him 200000 Florins, desiring his Majesties content for his peaceable enjoying his ancient possessions, and his Letters to *Ramsay* for the relinquishing of the City, and resigning it to the Earles use. The King granted his suite, and gave order to *Ramsay* to restore the place, but with a proviso of satisfaction for his care in the conservation of it, and assurance of all this being brought to the Colonell about the end of *July*, with order, and Letters Patents from the Earle, directed to his Brother in Law, the Count of *Solms Lambach*, to administer the Government during the Earls absence, the old Governour made a cessation of Arms, with the assengers, with declaration of the cause, for a time of conference about the sum, which hee expected as a requitall of the offices hee had done that City, and they as willing to be rid of one, who with a small power, had often pillaged their Territories, as desirous after the mischiefs of War, to have a glimpse of the much desired rayes of peace, not only willingly condescended therunto, but when the Colonell

lonell had sent his Agents to the Elector of *Adenæ*, to treat about his satisfaction, the *Frank forders* sent theirs also to the same effect, and the Marquess of *Darmstadt*, who had then made a truce with the Colonell, interposed himselfe, as an umpire, or at least mediatur in that negotiation. Some time was spent, as it is ordinary in matters of such nature, about the summe to be paid, and the persons from whom it was to be expected; yet in the end by the earnest sollicitation of the Marquess, both were agreed on, and 50000 Rix Dollers were appointed the Commander, from the *Moguntine*, the Bishop of *Wirtzburg*, and the Imperiall City of *Frankford* (the summe in our English account is 15000 pound sterling) and the Commander resigned his authority, to the Count of *Solms-Laubach*, with conditions to stay in *Hanau* as a private man, till the money was paid in, and then to have a safe conduct to the *Swedish Army*, or to what other place himselfe upon more deliberation would nominate for his safetie.

*Ramsay* resignes his governmēt upon honorable terms.

*Nunc est bibendum : nunc pede libero  
Pulsanda tellus : ———*

The *Veteranians* were now all in jollitie by *Ramsay's* resignation; they feared no future unhappinesse, and the memory of all former calamities was almost extinguished, when suddenly the hearts of the superstitious people were daunted by strange prodigies (yet not strange to that Nation, no yeer since the war first commenced, being barren of such portents) the water at *Weymar* again being turned to bloud; a strange Worm in the shape of a man with perfect lineaments, and a golden Crown upon his head, being found in a Sallad at an Herb-womans shop at *Coblentz*, and (which if not prestigious) was most terrible, a Woman appearing

Strange prodigies.

ring in a mourning habit, in Saint *Stephens* the Cathedral Church-yard at *Vienna*. *June 13*, which with an accent of sorrow, as they write from thence having from 11 to 12 at night yelled out wo unto you, woe unto you, often repeating those words, and nothing else, the Bells without the helpe of man rung sodainly to the great affrightment of the people, which descanted upon the omen, doubting such horrid consequents would ensue it, as presented themselves to their severall fancies.

Part of the D.  
of *Bavaria* his  
Palace at  
*Munben* burnt  
casually.

Now began a new time of trouble, fire and sword raging in many parts of the Empire, not only casually, but by the arbitrement, and wile of such as used that devouring element to the damage of those with whom they were at enmity. The Duke of *Bavaria* had some losse at *Munchen* casually. *June 12*, at the entertainment of the Extraordinary Embassadour for the King of *Denmarke*, the Count of *Pentz* being then arrived at the *Bavarian* Court, to shew his magnificence, the Duke would have the night to emulate the day.

———*atque ex Cyclope diurno,*

*Nocturnis tunc Argus erat*———

strange fire-works were devised, and used, but one of the Squibs fell unhappily upon the Tennis Court adjoining to the Palace, and burnt it to ashes, and thence ranging to the Princes stables burnt them downe with the horses in them, & had done more mischief, had not the people plyed their hands, & saln close to their water works. A turret of the Dukes place, his jewel-house, wherein his rarities of great value, were reserved, was suddenly on a flame, but there the people, with much ado extinguished it, & with that determined their feare; the Duke could not be unsensible of some losse by that accident; yet his losse else-where was greater, another of his Castles named *Leichtenberg*, neer *Landsberg*, about three weeks before was set on fire by lightning, and

and in three dayes all which time the raging *Vulcan* could not be appeased, was made an heap of rubbage. But these private and particular accidents were nothing to the common terrours abroad, in *Hessenland*, *Lusasia*, *Misnia*, and other places of the Empire. The *Card. Infant* began to be oppressed in the *Netherlands* by *French Armies* in *Artois*, and *Hainault*, & the States forces in *Brabant*, and for his relief *Picolomini* with his Regiments, was called down to *Hennegow*. Duke *Bernhard* with his *Almayns*, and the *French* forces were come by this time as farre as *Montbeliard* toward the *Rhine*; and *Isolany* first, and *Förgatz* after him with their *Brabass*, the first with fourteen, and the last with eleven Regiments were sent to assist *Iohn de Werth* against him, the high-ways were filled with bands of men, and whilest these men of Armes were upon their march, the Cities by which they were to passe, though they had no reason to feare, or suspect any injury by such as were their Confederates, durst not be too confident. *Colow* especially, which was neere the rode of these passengers, where the Magistrate mustered up 2000 men; and added them to the old Train-band to have them in a readinesse upon all occasions.

The *Almayne* Duke of *Saxon Weymar*, whose brave exploits in the *French* County, must be referred to their proper head, about the midst of *June* dividing his Army for the speedier execution of his designes sent *Hallier* with the one part, by the way of *Porrentruy* towards *Alsasia*, with an injunction to meet him at *Browstat* neer *Mulhausen* the first of *July* new stile, the day and place designed for the common *Randevouz*, and himselfe followed by the way of *Danne*, whither before, with an able Convoy, hee had sent two Waggon laden with money for payment of his Army. Neither of them failed in the least circumstance, and both

The Castle of *Lichtenberg* strangely burnt to the ground.

D. Bernh. of *Sax. Weymar* at *Browstat*.

mee-

Adviseeth with  
his Counsell  
of Warre for  
passage over  
the Rhine.

meeting at the time and place appointed a Counsell o  
Warre was called, and according to the conclusion  
there resolved of some few days after, the Lieutenant  
Generall marched towards *Basil*, with one part of the  
Army to conferre with the Magistrate there about the  
present occasions, and his Highnesse having stayed a  
while in the Campe, with *Manicampe* the Field-mar-  
shall, and Lieutenant Governour Generall for the King  
in *Alsacia*, and particularly Commander of *Colmar*,  
who came to visit him, and tender him his service: put  
forward July 7<sup>th</sup>, to besiege *Eusheim*, a town of conse-  
quence, and the Parliamentary seat of *Alsacia*, where  
he gave order to the *Rhinegrave*, his Lieutenant Gene-  
rall of the *Cavalry* to assault it, and departed thence  
with *Manicampe* to *Colmar*, to advise with him for the  
passing of his Army over the river. To this end the next  
morrow, he drew out six Companies of *Musquetiers*,  
commanded them to march night and day directly to-  
wards *Benefeld*, and himselfe the 7<sup>th</sup>, attended with  
*Manicampe*, who carried with him five hundred old  
*French* Souldiers, drawn out of the Garrisons of *Col-  
mar*, *Schlestat*, and *Guemar*, and his own company of  
light-horse followed them, and found there certaine  
Boats laid upon the carriages made ready for his ser-  
vice, by *Moquell* the Governour resident for the Crown  
of *Sweden* there. Here another Counsell of Warre was  
called for prosecution of the Dukes designe, and the  
Commanders differing in their particular opinions, (it  
not being disputed what was to be done, but how) ac-  
cording to their severall intelligences of the posture, &  
gesture of the Enemy, the Duke commanded the valiant  
*Schonbeck* (the Colonell who had formerly so bravely  
defended *Cazel-entre*, with three hundred men, forty  
waggons, and forty small Boats to attempt the passage.  
His valiant heart could not disobey, though in proba-  
bility



bility those vessels of so little bulk could be of as little avayle for the transporting of an Army. The Colonell had no sooner put his hand to work, but good fortune (seldome a foe to an hardy man) furnished him with what he wanted. Three great Bottoms loaden with Merchants goods, were tugging up the streame from *Strauburg* to *Basil*, those he seized of, and with them he transports his forlorn hope to the other side. The Duke had speedy intelligence of his good successe, and posting thither, found the vessels there at his arrivall, & entring into them, with the Marquesse of *Dourlach*, the Dukes of *Wirtemberg*, *Manicampe*, and other Commanders passed over to the other side: his Army being conducted after him, in the smal vessels which were brought from *Bensfeldt*, and some others which came downe the small Cut, which runneth from *Schlestat* into the *Elzzer*, and were so brought into the *Rhine* for that service.

He passeth the River.

An happy beginning it was, and almost beyond the Dukes expectation, but *Commencement n'est pas fusée*, as it is in the *French* Proverbe, it is not the first Scene, but the last Act that deserves a *plaudite*; now began the busie season, and to come off well, or goe forward successively, was the Generals mayn intention. Hee had with him but a part of his Army, was landed in the Enemies Country, was not ignorant of the preparations against him, and as it behoved him for his better safety, he was bound to fortifie his Campe, & to have a strong place of retyring upon occasion. He provided for both, entrenching himself till his forces could come in, and fortifying a small Isle made by the *Elster* and the *Rhine*, for his retirement. The Baron of *Werth* not willing to give him a breathing time, soure severall times assaulted him with the strength of his Army, which consisting at the first of 4000 horse, and as many foot, was then

Is foure times assaulted by John de Werth, & is still v. glorious,

engrossed with three Companies of horse by *Rhinacker* Governour of *Brissack*, but was still repulsed with losse, and in the end forced to *Offenbach*, with the losse of above 1000 men in these Encounters, 500 dead corpses being found dead upon the place, and many horsemen, carrying away their dead Comrades behind them, and all the Officers of one whole Regiment slain except one Corporall, and the Duke with the losse of 130 men got a happy victory.

*Ensisheim* taken by *D. Bernhard*.  
The *Rhinegrave* in the mean time was as successfully employed at *Ensisheim*, his Ordnance having made a breach on the one side his forces, broke down the Baricadoes, and the defendants retiring at the unexpected fight, and flying into the City, the assiegers followed them pell-mell, entred the City, and slew as many as they found in Armes, some saved themselves from the fury by taking the Castle, yet they surrendered, *August* the sixt, new stile, upon discretion with sparing their lives, the Officers were made prisoners, and the rest came to serve under Duke *Bernhards* Colours.

*Halliers* passage over the *Rhine*.  
Duke *Hallier* being come to the Territory of *Basil*, foreslowed no time, for dispatch of his businesse, but sent to the Magistrate, and his assistants in the administration of that State. Immediately desiring them to permit his Army to crosse the *Rhine* by their Bridge, and for his mony to supply his souldiers with things necessary, promising to passe quietly, without offering any offence to their Friends, and directly without turning to the right hand, or the left, urging withall the covenant of Alliance betwixt the King his Master and the *Helvetian*, *Cantons*, of whom that City was one, without infringment wherof, they could not but condescend to his just, and fair propositions. It was disputed a while in the State-house what was to be done, many objections interposing themselves betwixt their assent, and

and his desire, yet in the end his last request was granted, great store of Bisket was baked there for his Army, the meate being his owne, and brought out of *Burgundy*, and he marched away to *Rhinaw*, to consoyn with his Generall the Duke of *Weymar*, who had laid a bridge of Boats there, and caused the forces under the *Rhinegrave*, to be transported over three leagues below *Strasburg*, to the great affrightment of the Country people, who ghesling diversly of the Dukes designe, Some judging his courie to be for *Swalen*, and the *Bodensee*, others for *Franconia* and *Bavaria*, no man knowing certainly, which way hee would advance the better sort, with the best of their goods fled towards *Bavaria*, and the stronger forts to preserve themselves from pillaging.

While these two opposite Armies were incamping, the *Bavarian* in the *Kentzinguer* Valley, taking up his head-quarter in the Marquisate of *Baden*, to secure the City of *Kentzinguen*, upon which hee supposed Duke *Bernhard* would have an especial eye, it being one of the Keyes of *Brisgow*, and an inlet to the Dukedome of *Wertemberg*, and the *Alemay* Duke at *VVitemweir*, till thole forces which he had brought with him out of the *French* County, and 10000 *Irish* Souldiers, which hee expected daily from *France*, might come up to him, an occasion presented it selfe to *Plessis Fonnechon* Captain of a *Burgundian* Regiment, residing then in *Hagenaw*, and Keeper of the *Saurus* Port, to advance the *French* affaires about the *Rhine*, and impeach the *Bavarian* Commander in his designes. Some Pealants that came thither to Market, informed him, that *Johnde VVerth*, the better to inable himselfe to oppose Duke *Bernhard*, had drawn out of the Isle of *Cabehausen*, an Island upon the *Rhine*, neer the Village of *Troussenon*, 600 old Souldiers, and had left 200 men only to keep it. The

The Governour of *Hagi* now informed of the state of *Chatsbouse*.

Island though not big, as being but three *English* miles in compasse, was of no small importance for the *French* if they could master it; the Forts there serving as so many Blockhouses to secure their free passage to and fro, over the River, and yielding liberty of commerce to the *Haguenois* up and down the *Rhine*, the small stream upon which *Haguenaw* is seated, burying his water in that famous Flood point-blank over against that Island; and moved with these arguments, hee discovered his project to *Chalancée*, then prime Commander for the Christian King in that City, desiring him not to slip so fair an opportunity, which if now neglected, might perhaps be long expected, and never attained unto, but to send out some forces instantly, and assault the *Germans*, which were left to guard it, it being more then probable, that now he might easily carry it. The Commander heard him willingly, and upon his first report, inclined to attempt it, but knowing that there is fraud in Generalities, and fearing that the Peasants either be misinformed, or tuborned to seduce him, would yet be better satisfied of the truth of their relation, before hee undertook that expedition. *A Combatant in a single Duell, shews his skill, dum in arenâ capit consilium*, if when hee is in the List hee comply to the wards, and foynes of his Enemy; but a Commander in warre ought to be perfectly instructed of the strength, fortifications, and warlike preparations made by the adverse party, before he joynes battell. To clear all doubts hee employed the Relator to treat with the Officer of *Biche*, whose neighbourhood, had procured a kinde of familiarity, with some inferiour officers in the Island; and hee undermining some of acquaintance there brought him a certain intelligence of the number of souldiers left in the Garrison, the Boores speaking only by conjecture, having doubled it, and assured him that the *Bavarian* had

not

Intends to invade it.

Yet sends out to be better informed of the state thereof.

not left above 100 men to guard it. It was enough: the known advantage prompted on the forward *French* Commander, who yet that hee might not lose the substance by snatching at the shadow, weaken the City committed to his care, and expose it to the Enemy, for gaining of the Isle, took out only 100 men, to wit, 80 Musquetiers, and 20 *Carabins*, which he assigned to severall Leaders for the execution of his designe. But knowing that so small a number, could strike no terrour into them which therein equallized him, and had the advantage of a fortified place, hee makes up yet in tale, what he wanted in weight, armes 50 Boyes in white Armour, mounts them upon so many hortes, sends two Trumpets before them, and six Drums after them, and follows himself immediatly with the rest of his forces, that assoon as the sight of his approach had disheartned those disioyned men, which being but so few were imployed in foure severall places, he might use his offensive arms against them.

Undertakes it.

A stratageme.

Nothing was omitted by the *Almayns*, which might have been for their own assecuration: such a storm was expected, and they laboured to prevent it, the wayes were encombred with trees layed athwart them, and those so impeached his march, that though hee had so laid his gess, that hee intended to have been upon the Island by peep of day, he could not reach thither, till the Sun was past the South; The redoubt before the Isle, was manned by eight Musquetiers, and they might (had not feare surprized them) have mayntained it against his whole band. The two litle Forts, the one of the *Perseberger*, the other on *Strauburgh* side, and the great one in the navell of the Isle, were proportionably furnished with men, and Amunition, yet all these were taken almost without blowes, the terrified Souldiers in the redoubt after one discharge of their Muskets, flying

Carrieth it.

to the lesser Sconces, and the presidaries there infected with their fellows timoroufnesse, halting thence to the greatest, and all in the end betaking themselves to their heels, the Island was left to the *French* invadour, who seized upon the Sconces, and found therein 80 Muskets, 500 Pikes, and great store of match, but no powder, the *GERMANS* having fired it before they fled; and now that hee might quickly raile a more impregnable Fort, by the love of the Inhabitants, which consisting of 200 Families, had their fields stored with Kine, Muttons, Swine, and the like, he entertains the Islanders, with all courtesie, upon pain of death, forbids the Souldiers to offer them any injury, and with assurance of their reciprocall faith, and holding the place, departs the next day, leaving only *Garone* a Captain, *Le Compte* his Lieutenant, *Le Mare* his Ensigne, and the common Souldiers to keepe it, and himsele with the Gallants which accompanied him in this adventure, returns the day following to *Hagenaw*.

*Chalancel*, by his fair treaty of the Boores, had got a better assurance of their affections, then his forces had of holding the Island. Violence could not winne the love of the Islanders, but Arms might perhaps force the strong holds to the *Bavarians* subjection, who knowing the value of his losse, in the losse therof, *August* 13, comanded out the Colonell *Werth* with 2000 selected men, chosen out of his whole Army, and forty Trumpets, Kettle, and ordinary Drums to re-invade it, enjoining him not to return without conquest of the Forts, and forbidding him to grant the *French* any Quarter. The Colonell, to give his Generall an assurance of obedience, and utmost indeavour, though hee could not of the victory, without stay marched on, arrived at the Isle, where finding the two lesser Forts unmanned, he thrust into each of them 200 men, and with the

The Imperia-  
lists attempt  
to regain it.

the rest marched in Battaille array towards the midst of the *Petite* Island. The *French* were not strong enough to meet him in *Campaign*, it was honour enough for them, to hold, if they could, possession of the greater Fort. Thence they would not be perswaded to part, and the Colonell attempted therefore to constrain them. Six hundred men were sodainly drawn out to assault the Port therof, who having quickly made themselves masters of the Half-moon, which defended it, applied the scaling ladders to the Bastion, and mounted up so nimbly, that two of the hardiest, and forwardest of them were slain at the top therof, by the *French* Defendants, who now bestirring their hands repulsed the rest so valiantly, that thirty six of the assaylants fell down dead into the Moat, and this ill success caused the first adventurers to retire; but this did nothing abate the courage of their Colonell, who thinking to weary out the Defendants, whose small number, as he deemed, would not be able to hold out many assaults, against his fresh supplies, renewed the attempt, and that sayling, the *Germans* finding then as course entertainment as they had done formerly, he assayed it the third, fourth, and fifth time, still more furiously, but more unhappily, having at these severall times, left some of his men prisoners to the *French*, amongst which were two Captains, wherof one died of his wounds within two houres after, and the other desperatly hurt, and one Ensigne, who had both his thiges broken, two hundred and sixteen men slain out-right, four hundred wounded, & in the end, seeing all his endeavour unavayable, in a disorderly flight posted towards the Dukedome of *Wurtemberge*, being pursued by *Garane*, who though toyled with his former service, followed the Reer so close, that he caused them to imbarke themselves so confusedly, that the Bottom was overturned in the *Rhine*, and

Are repulsed  
with losse.

The effects of  
the victory.



and many of them drowned, whose number may be ghesſed at by the hats which were about threeſcore, found the next morning in the River,

This ſtake was drawn by the bie, Duke Bernard nevertheſſe ſtill put on for the Mayn. His deſigne was of a higher ſtrein, and though this little piece of land upon the *Rhine*, was of ſome value, yet he tugged hard for a better prize, nor was it to be atchieved otherwiſe. *Druſenheim* a place of ſtrength upon the *Rhine*, he had taken by aſſault, and *Johnde Werth* thinking to regain it by *Anſlat*, came before it unexpectedly of a ſodaine with his Army, but the fortune of Warre not favouring him, he was beaten back with the loſſe of ſix or ſeven hundred men, and forced to look backward towards *Wertemberge*, whither the Duke taking advantage of the *Bavarians*, riſing from his fortified Entrenchments, was haſtily advancing.

*D. Werth*, deſi-  
rous to try the  
fortune of a  
battle,

Sends out a  
forlorn hope.

Both parties began then to ſhew their Maſter-pieces. The Duke of *Saxon Weymar*, Auguſt  $\frac{1}{3}$ , deſirous to try the fortune of a Battell with the *Bavarian* Generall, as reſolved either to advance victoriously, or entombe himſelf in an honorable Sepulchre, ſent out a Ritmaſter with fifty horſe (as the *French* relate it) eighty (as the report is delivered from *Bruxels*) to deſcry the number, and poſture of his Enemies Army, which falling unadviſedly upon an Ambulcado, which the Baron of *Werth* had laid, conſiſting of two Regiments of *Dra- gons*, and three of *Chiraffiers*, ſeven of his ſouldiers, (as the *French* Discoverer expreſſeth it) were ſlain outright, and the reſt made priſoners of warre; or (as the *Dutch* hath it) ſixty of them were made priſoners, and twenty returned back to the Camp. It is not worth the while to contend of the number, they that ſpeak moſt favourably conclude the *Bavarian* to have gotten thereby a good omen of victory. Yet this fair beginning



as we may judge by the consequents, was not *fortuna* *munus*, but *insidia*, no demonstrative argument of a propitious fortune afterwards, but a trick of a cheating Curtizan, by dalliance leading her fondling to destruction. His Highness had speedy notice of the *Perdues* misfortune, and as soon sent out the Regiments under *Roxa*, and *Culembach* to skirmish with the *Bavarians*, himself in the mean time drawing out, and following them, with a Squadron of horse, and meaning to put on to a bataille. The Colonels performed their office carefully, and the Duke seconded them valiantly, fighting a time doubtfully, till in the end either seemingly, or truly enforced (this particular is related diversly) in an orderly retreat, nor absolutely flying, nor fighting, he returned to his Camp, being all the while charged upon hotly by the *Bavarian*, who by this more than pent-waded of that victory, pursued him to his very Trenches. But the day was not yet wonne. The Camp made ready the Canon, and the Gunners played with the Artillery, upon the *Bavarian* Army, which perceiving its error, and into what a precipice of mishap it was fallen, retired again to its Fortifications, being pursued by the Duke who had another Squadron of horse in readiness to second him, and cut off five troupes of his horse, and forced him back to his Trenches.

That lost I. de  
*Werb* hoping  
of victory  
leaves his  
trenches.

D. *Berab*. en-  
countreth and  
repelleth him,

*One mishap seldom comes alone.*

*John de Werb* was then in want both of Ammunition for warre, and provision of meat for his Army; with the first he was to be supplied from *Udenheim*, and with the last from *Brissack*, yet the last could not be brought unto him without a sufficient Convoy. To furnish his Camp with victuals. Munday, *August 17*, hee addressed one of 600 horse towards the named Maga-

A Convoy of  
*Jo. de Werb*  
defeated by  
the *Rhingrave*.

zine. Notice of this was brought by the Scouts, to the *Rhinegrave*, who with expedition laid an ambush on the way, by which these Cavalliers should passe. All was hush, nor was there any appearance of a rub, which might offend the Gallants in their course, when the Avantguard, comming within reach of the *Rhine-graves* Musquets, a volley of shot started the first adventurers, and put them to a confused flight, and so they escaped better then the grosse body of that small Army, which the *Rhinegrave* charged, and discharged upon immediately, putting some to the sword, and bringing sixty prisoners to Duke *Bernhards* Camp, amongst were two of the *Bavarian* Barons, Pages, which escaped not scot-free, and without wounds in this Encounter.

*Forgatz*, *August 1<sup>st</sup>*, arrived at the *Bavarian* Camp, with his Regiments of *Crabats*, & the Duke of *Lorrain* was upon the way to joyn with him also, but the news of *Bleterans* stopd his journey, and deprived the *Bavarian* of those long expected and promised Auxiliaries. Notwithstanding the fire which for some days had been coopt up, in the dark wombe of a thick and foggy cloud, gan now to break out impetuously with thunder and lightning. Duke *Bernhard* by his Bridge of Boats at *Rhinaw*, had conveyed over all his Ordnance beyond the *Rhine*, and appeared daily in the field, as challenging the *Bavarian* to set battell, but his often and many affronts done to the wary Baron not prevayling, he left the major part of his Infantry in a fortified place, and marched, *August 13*, with his Cavallary directly towards the Castle of *Molberge*, and the Towns of *Eitenheim*, and *Endenhausen*, places situated betwixt *Wirtenweir*, and *Offenbourg*, before the last whereof *John de Werth*, had his head Quarter, his other Regiments being encquartered along the *Kentzinguer* Valley, because

if he should hap to be hard put to it by the Duke, he intended to retire into the Dukedome of *Wirtemberg*. D. Bernhabe- siegeth *Kentz- zingen*. At *Molberg* he stood not still, but the same night summoned, and afterward assaulted the Castle, which being taken in the fury, was made so exemplary to the neighbour Cities, that *Ettenheim*, and *Endingen*, fearing to be made a spoyle to the Conquerour voluntarily submitted and accepted fair terms of composition. The Cities were well stored of provision, and afforded good relief to his Army, which being well refreshed with the viands there found, he sent a strong party out to discover the manner of the *Bavarians* encamping, which haply met with some troops of *Bavarians* *Cuirassiers*, whom they fought withall, vanquishd, and brought sixty of them prisoners to the Dukes Army. The Baron for all this stirred not, but keeping close in his Earthy Fortifications, rather watched his own advantage, then ministred occasion of any to his Enemy, and something must be done to make him rise, or remove hee would not. Sundry projects offered themselves to the Dukes consideration, but which was most likely to take effect, though he might conjecture, he could not determine. At last his thoughts were fixed, *Kentzingen*, the surprisall wherof, must needs intercept all commerce betwixt the City of *Bryssack*, and the *Bavarians* Campe, if surrounded by his Forces, he conceived, and was not mistaken in his judgment, would make the Baron move, and thither, *Sept. 4.* new stile, hee marched with 600 Foot, and drew his Canon.

*John de Werth* advertised by his Espials of the Dukes designe, followed him presently with part of his own Forces, and 24 Cornets of *Crabats*, commanded by *Iso-lani* to relieve it. The Duke had planted his battery upon an Hill against the City before, but now seeing the *Bavarian* at his back, turned them from the Town point.

So draweth the *Bavarians* to battle.

point-blank upon the Army, and *de Werth*, perceiving that if he went forward, he must needs march against the Canons mouths, partly to prevent that hazard, and partly to draw the *Almayne* Duke from his advantage, changed his station, and incamped in a mown-ground, and severed from the Dukes Army, by a great and deep River, only 25 foot broad, but having the banks to high raised, that it could not be passed, but by a bridge of stone, which adjoyning to a Mill which the Baron had razed off, and planted there a battery of 10 pieces of Ordnance. What will not the earnest desire of performance, apprehend as easily feasible? The Duke had a longing desire to exchange some blows with the *Bavarian*, and now though he should give him odds, he conceived, he might grapple with him advantageously. This conceit made his Highnesse withdraw from the Hill, and pitch down directly over against the Baron, the River only being betwixt them, though reason still guiding his will, moved and prevailed with him, to do it cautelously, and without exposing his person and forces to apparant jeopardy. The *Bavarian* seeing his posture, straight bear an alarm, and his Officers partly to shew their readinesse to conforme their actions to his directions, but more incited by the looks of the Dukes Souldiers, the true picture of fear, with her staring and distracted looks, trussing up her trinkets, being portrayed in their faces, ran when he had them go to make ready against the united *French* and *German* forces!

By a stratagem

*The face is not alwayes the mirror of the heart, they which judge by the outward appearance, are not seldom mistaken.* The Dukes Souldiers were not possessed with any real fear, but personated disheartned men, and that to well, that for the time no Pantomime could excell them. It was their Generals project, that they should thus counterfeit, and they acted it to the life,

And obtaines  
a victory.

though

though it cost the lives of many of their adversaries. The *Bavarians* promising themselves a glorious victory, came on cheerfully with their Commander before them, who having brought over the Bridge two Brigades of his Infantry, all *Crabats*, and *Dragoons*, and four Regiments of *Cuirassiers*, his excellencie concluded that enough of his adversaries were within reach of his shot, and willing to engage himselfe, with too great a number least thereby he should make the battaile doubtful, gave the signall to his Army, for charging upon them, which were come over the Bridge, and to hinder the other part of the *Bavarian* forces to follow them. His directions and actions were like theirs of one birth: the signall was no sooner given, but himselfe advanced with his Avant-gard consisting of four Regiments of Horse, and two Regiments of Foot, and charged the *Crabats*, which were in the head of the *Bavarian* Battalia so furiously, that they scarce endured the first shock, but fled. The *Cuirassiers* stood to it something more stidly, they came on twice with a great bravery, but in the end were constrained to follow the *Crabats* over the Bridge in a tumultuary confusion. The Bridge was too narrow to give them a free passage, nor could they well reach it, the way being pestered with men, and horses overthrown: and they which reached it, jostled each other into the torrent, the Baron himselfe, being shouldred over in that hurly-burly, and was in danger to have been lost, had he not been quickly drawn out of the mud by the care and labour of eight of his own *Cavaliers*. The Duke still pursued them, but the darknesse of the night over-taking him, preferred such as had escaped for the time present from his fury, the next morning he renews his pursuite, and then overtaking the Reare of the *Bavarians* Army, hee slue and routed 500 of his foot, and three Squadrons of his

Cavallary their Generall who had regained his trenches at *Offenburgh*, not offering to come and assist them. The Duke was there honorably victorious, having slaine above 1000 of the *Bavarian* souldiers, the most of them Cavalliers, with the losse of lesse then 100 of his owne, yet not secure, the Die of warre being subject to severall chances, and for the better managing of the Province which he had undertaken, sent out *September 6* new stile, a strong party againe to discover his Enemies actions, which fortunately meeting with 300 *Crabats*, sent abroad by the Baron, to have the like eye upon the Duke, whom they encountred, slue a 100 of them, & brought 50 prisoners back to their Generall. And here I could wish to conclude this Aet, but the Scene was not yet full, at what time the Captives were presented to the Duke, a Trumpet came to his Highnesse from *Forgatz*, croking out this bloudy note, that his Master intended not to give any quarter to what prisoner soever he took hereafter, and that already *de facto*, in cold blood, he had slaine some of the *Almaine* Dukes men, which incited him againe to make slaughter of his new prisoners, excepting such only as appertained to another Colonell,

*Forgatz* his  
message to D.  
*Bernb.*

And the dire-  
full issue.



## CHAP. II.

**P**ease, the benefits wherof have not for many late yeers been sensibly discovered to the *Germans*, was the Generall desire of the people: the Boores which lived by tillage, and feeding of Cattle, hoped that this year, the swords would be turned into Plow-shares, and the Pikes into Shepherds Crooks; the Merchants whose free traffique was stopt by these Military broyls, began to feel poverty comming upon them, more then the armed men against their Enemies, and longed for an open trade, and severall persons according to our humane condition, *qui facile credimus, quod volumus*, upon each slight occasion, gave out that a truce for time of years, if not a certain and firm peace would now be concluded betwixt the Crown of *Sweden*, and its Allies, and the King of *Hungary*, and his adherents. Two or three days respite from acts of hostility, betwixt the opposite Armies severally encamped at *Torgau*, and *Meissen* made the Elve Echo to the votes of the common people, about a cessation of Armes, and the conceit of the Earle *Brandestein* his commission to treat with the *Austrian* in *April*, was taken by the vulgar as an undeniable argument of a growing reconciliation, betwixt those high & mighty Princes. But the misery of that Nation, was not yet come



Brandstein a  
prisoner at  
Dresden.

come to the height, *Brandstein* was surpris'd by the *Saxon*, and stay'd, and lastly, close imprison'd at *Dresden*, with his Lady, whose burden being ready to call for a Midwife for assistance, without prayers or oratory might have got a fairer respect of an Enemy then shee found from the Elector, though shee beg'd it with an humble language, and that final desistance from employing their offensive arms, betwixt the hosts, was but a preparation to a greater expression of their hostility. Each party, enabling it selfe, with all its might to endamage, and impeach the other.

*Banniere*, though oppress'd with multitudes (the *Saxon* and *Austrian* forces doubling his numbers) lost nothing of his spirit, but went on as daringly as ever. A Colossus holds the same dimensions, though placed in a deep pit, and a right valiant man is ever like himself, undaunted though he be surrounded with apparent danger. *Hall*, *Eylenburger*, and the great Sconce before *Wittenberge* were garrisoned still with *Swedes*, who were enjoyned by their Generall to defend them against the *Saxon* and his Allies; himselfe intending to proceed further in pursuit of his late victories, and to begin, sent out some troops of horse and foot against *Osbitz*, with instructions, to take it by a lodain Onslat, or if they fail'd, to return with all speed to the Campe, it being no convenient time for them to abide in the field, the Enemy then growing stronger daily by a new access of severall Armies, not troops, but Armies under severall Commanders, which were upon their march, and scoured the Country about them. The City had in it a Garrison of 500 horse, who being informed by their Scouts, that the *Swedes* were comming, expected, and prepared for them, yet though by their care they saved the place from surprizall, they could not preserve it from damage, the retiring *Swedes* chafed to be thus pre-

An assault on  
*Osbitz* sayling,  
the suburbs  
are fired by  
the *Swedes*.



prevented, fired the Suburbs and the Windmills, burnt them to the ground, and returned.

To have stayed there longer, had been no point of providence, the *Austrian* and *Saxon* Army, was upon their rising from *Meissen*, *Ghleem* was already in *Thuringen*, with his Army, and the *Leipsichers* grown confident upon these new approaching succours, began to send out strong parties to surprize the straggling *Swedes*, and did it once fortunately at *Bitterfeldt*, where a 100 *Swedes* which had been plundering and burning the Villages therabouts were assaulted by them unexpectedly, and with some slaughter rowted.

A *Swedish* party surprized at *Bitterfeldt*.

*Hatzfeldt*, and *Goetz*, were no sooner risen from *Meissen*, but they marched directly towards *Eylenburg* on both sides the River of *Mulda*, and their coming was so formidable to the *Swedish* presidaries there, that all of them, one Captaine, and sixty men only excepted, left the City by night, and betook themselves to flight by their cowardize, besides the brand of ignominy, which attended it, exposing their lives to more danger, then perhaps they had undergone, if they had held the place, according to their Generals direction: their departure being discovered to the *Austrian* Comanders, who pursued after them, & made the hindmost, whom they overtook, before they could reach *Torgaw*, pay for their folly, with their lives, and the rest finding a frown from their Generall, for leaving a fortified City, to seek safety in his Army. The Captaine which remayned, with so small an handful of men to keep the City, withdrew into the Castle, whence though once summoned, he would not out, till he had given the *Eylenburgers* and *Hatzfeldts*, a good testimony of his loyalty to the Crown of *Sweden*, and enmity with the *Saxon*, by casting severall fire-balls into the City, and then unable to hold out longer, yielded to the

*Eylenburg* forsaken by the *Swedes*.

Anoble act of a *Swedish* Captain.

Victors mercy, or fury, who being thus possessed of this City, consulted for the recovery of *Hall*, and the Seance at *Wittenberge* first, and then for conquest of the *Swedish* Army.

*Ertford* besieged by *Gbleen*.

*Gbleen* who was called out of *Westphalia*, and *Hessen*, purposely to assist *Hatzfeldt*, and his Colleagues against the *Swedes*, by the way had an eye at *Ertford*, the greatest City in *Thuringen*, taken by *Banniere*, the year last past, and determined to besiege it. The Imperiall Councell of Warre had decreed to recover it, the Elector of *Saxony* ceased not to incite them to it, and though all the Princes and neighbour-states of that great Citie, foreseeing the inevitable ruine, which attended their own Estates, though they were of the Imperiall party, if that City should be besieged, were earnest suitors to the Elector that it might not be beleaguered, they could not divert him from that resolution, nor not to forbear it for a season, till harvest was over, and they had gotten in the fruits of the ground, upon which the hopes of that Province, almost made desolate by famine then consisted. *Gbleen* therefore authorized by him, and the Imperiall Councell of Warre, being come within a league and half of the City in a Bailiwick, properly belonging to Duke *Bernhard* of *Weymar*, neere the Cloyster of *Isterhansen*, measured out severall quarters to lodge his Army, fortified his Campe with Retrenchments and lines of communication, able to receive 15000 men; made hutes for his souldiers, and had prepared for the siege, when suddenly a Courier came unto him posting from the Elector of *Saxony*, who had changed his mind, not upon the entreaty of his neighbour Princes, but a designe upon the *Swedes* in *Misnia*, with order to the Baron to rise from thence, and with a speedy march to halle to *Eylenburg*. *Banniere* whose provident eye was not fixt only upon his own Campe

The siege suddenly ray-fed,

at *Torgau*, but looked after his Confederates in all places, had notice of *Gbleens* designe, and to relieve the City, drew out of his Army five Regiments of Horse, and a 1000 *Dragoons*, committed them and the busines to the care of the Generall *Lesle*, who brought them as farre as *Eisleben*, but there being certified, that *Gbleen* had raised his siege, and was gone towards *Saxony*, stayed his journey, and marched after them to observe their posture and intention.

The Baron being joyned with the other Imperiall Commanders, the designe against the great Fort at *Wittenberge*, was first put into execution. The Fort was guarded by 400 men, who for a time defended themselves bravely, spent divers shot upon the Campe, made out sundry sallies, & omitted nothing that could be expected from besieged resolute men. But the Imperiall Army, which was before it, with its full strength, and the *Saxon-vitzdumb*, who commanded in the City, returning 20 Canonadoes upon the Fort for one, so battered it, that *May 11*, the Garrison was brought to capitulate, and upon condition to depart with baggage, and armes: about 10 in the Evening, they marched out, yet the common men were constrained to take service under *Hatzfeld*, and the Officers only were dismissed. Colonell *Osterling* who commanded there for the *Swede*, and was a native of *Hall*, being carried as a prisoner to *Dresden*. The Sconce was no sooner surrendered, but a *Swedish* Musquetier came with tydings of succours from his Generall to the late Governour, the purport wherof was, that 10 Squadrons of horse by Land, and five ships loaden with Musquetiers by water, were come to relieve him, and come indeed they did, though too late to that service, yet time enough to embroyle the Imperialists in a new adventure. The Imperiall Generall had notice of this comming, and pre-

The Sconce at  
*Wittenberg.*

Besieged and  
taken by the  
Imper.

pared to receive them, he knew they were come to the black *Elster*, planted eight Ordnances against them upon the *Elue*, kindled great fires along the way which they were to passe, the better to discover them, commanded Lieutenant Colonell *Wache* to expect them in the field, and sent out strong parties to succour him, yet fayling in one particular circumstance, either of intelligence or direction, this Avantguard thus sent out, was no better then a forlorn hope, though they escaped with out that losse to which their Generall confessed afterwards they had been exposed, upon his better information. The *Swedes* march was not like that of an Enemy but a Friend, they met the Imperialists, and saluted them by the names of fellows in Armes, Friends & Comeradoes, profest themselves to be *Saxons*, that they came to tender their respects to the Imperiall Generall to congratulate his good fortune at *Eylenburg*, and to assist him against the *Swedes*, (the Enemies of their Prince and Country) at *Wittemberge*, and with these oily words having deluded the first watch, surprized them suddainly, and went on in confidence of this auspicious beginning. But *Omnia in se redeunt, fictam personam nemo potest ferre diu*, though this *fucus* served them as a *Gyges* ring to make them invisible to the first, the second watch discovered them, but they giving notice to *Wache* by discharging their Musquets of the *Swedes* approaching, advertized the *Swedes* also to make a fair retreat, as they did, and so escaped the trap which was laid for them.

*Wittemberge* Sconce was lost, yet *Banniere* neither lost his judgment, credit, or fortunes therby. He accounted it but as a piece of Copper (for besides the place, which he had made use enough of, for impoverishing the *Saxons* subjects about it, he lost there but eight Ensignes and three peeces of Ordnance) and got a piece  
of

of Gold for it, a convoy of wine, and other provision was sent from *Dresden* to *Hatzfelds* Army, that hee surprized, put the Guard to the sword, and retained the store. It had been a good purchase if hee had wanted it, but his wants were supplied otherwise, and that more abundantly and more gloriously. *Lucka* a Citie of note in the lower *Lusatia*, the Magazine of that Province was about the same time surrendered to the Field-marshal *Lesse*, and the Generall *Pfal*, whom his Excellency had sent thither to make provision for his Army, and there they being furnished with more then the whole *Swedish* Campe could well spend in three moneths, besides what they got in the Villages, and divers other Market Townes which they pillaged and spoyled, and then returned loaden with the spoyles of their Enemies.

A convoy of provision surprized by *Baniere*.

*Lucka* surrendered to *Lesse*.

A well regulated fortune, crowned him with happy success, in another Enterprize, *June 4<sup>th</sup>* *Meurer* Lieutenant Colonell to *Sleintz*, lying as the Governour of the *Saxon* presidaries in *Meyssen*, the Metropolis of *Misnia*, sent certain Companies of his own Foot-regiments with thirty Waggon abroad on foraging. *Banniere* who earst had a designe upon the place, was then casually abroad with 3000 Horse, 600 Musquetiers, and 200 *Dragoons*, and attended with this retinue, lighted upon thole *Saxon* purveyors, enclosed them with his Army, and put them all to the sword, not leaving one to carry news of his fellows misfortune. This done, hee arrayeth some of his souldiers in their clothes, and then loading the carriages with hay and corn, covered some other of his men, and their arms therewith, causing the metamorphosed people to drive the Waggon to the City. Their disguises deceiving the *Corps de guard* which kept the gate, the port was opened, and the Carters and their loads let in. It

*Meyssen* surprized by *Banniere* by a stratagem

was not required, that the imposture should be long concealed, nor was it, the Actors exprest themselves to the Guard, and the Inhabitants neer the gate in bloudy characters; they which lurked under the coverlets of hay, discovered themselves, and with their swords imprinted their minds in the flesh of the Warders, mayntayning the Gate, till *Banniere*, who attended close after them, came in with his Cavallary, and six peeces of Canon, who by this device (not unlike the Turf-boat at *Breda*, Anno 1590) made himseife master of the City, putting all to the sword, some few only excepted, which saved themselves in the great Church of *humb*, and Castle with *Mewrer* the Governour.

*Banniere* left not thus, but prosecuting his new achievement, began to batter the Castle with his Canon, and thundred upon it, by the space of two houres, and then hearing, that the Imperiall succors were marching against him, discreetly considering, that it was rashnes, not valour to stake his honour upon unequall termes, or hazard the spoils he had gotten there, which amounted to the moiety of what he had gotten before at *Luska*, marched back to his Campe, more comforting his souldiers, with sight of his presence, upon whose well being, the well being of the Army consisted, then his wagons loaden with viands, though the last could not be unwelcome, being the true restorative of dejected spirits in time of need.

The Sun and the *Suedes* glory seemed at once to be both in the Summer Solstice, the Planet was then looked upon by the Northern Nations, with admiration, the long days which he brought and short nights, made some ignorant people, which knew no other, apprehend it for a Deity, but soon afterwards declined Southward, and changed the length of light, and the season; and perhaps the darknesse of the night hapning by its

annual retreat, might teach them reason: the *Swede* was by this success grown terrible to the Commons of the Empire, some accounted him as an authorized executioner of divine justice, upon the *Saxon*, whose juggling dealing had brought this misery upon his Dukedom; others perceiving the Imperialists growing in strength, and seeing the *Swede* engaged, though disadvantageously, conjectured that all this was but a cloud, which might easily be dispersed or dissolved by the *Swedish* Sunne; others concluded, (and here rightly) that his fortunes were then declining, and (yet but conjecturally) that he being so long acquainted with the extreme frosts of the frozen Islands, and surviving them, a good winter souldier, good because hardy, would recover all, and return with the Sunne, when the Planet had reached his Winter station; and retire he did, but whether with a mind and power of returning future time may, this History cannot discover.

The King of *Hungary* was certified in the interim of the *Swedes* proceedings, and how the Dukedom of *Saxony*, being almost laid desolate by their invasion, his own Dominions, which were by him challenged as an inheritance, and suffered to pass with that title, by the *Triumvirall* Treaty at *Prague*, the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and Dukedom of *Moravia*, were like to be ruined by the same Enemies, if more Forces were not raised, and employed with all haste to oppose them. The news interrupted his repose in *Austria*, where he stayed after his progress towards *Graz*, whitherward he went to conduct his mother the Empresse and Widow Dowager of his Father, and removed his Court from *Vien*na to *Prague*, he having assigned that royall Citie, as a place of meeting with the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, to advise with them, and his Councell of warre for a timely and speedy course to be taken against the *Swedes*,

The King of  
*Hungary* at  
*Prague*.



In danger to  
have bin mur-  
dered by a  
traytour.

*Swedes*, who notwithstanding the powers of two great Armies were already imployed against them, though they went not on victoriously, were as yet no losers. And here, whilst hee was taking care for the preservation of his new Confederates estates, his owne life was endangered, not by an open Enemy, but the Diabolical practice of a murdering assassinat, an *Italian Bandito*, who armed with pistoll and sword, had crept secretly into the Kings lodgings where hee was apprehended, with those instruments of death about him, and after severall tortures, many of which he indured with a kind of Stoicall unsensiblenesse, in the end confessing, that an old woman had given him a draught, which he no sooner took, but his fancy was troubled with horrid conceits of murder, and the delusion wrought so powerfully, that he found no rest till he had undertaken that execrable course for murdering his Majesty, upon which he was sent to *Vienna*, to be proceeded against juridically.

*Heaven abhorres treason, and will not suffer those miscreants to thrive; nor doth the murder of a private man ever escape the divine justice, though mans justice perhaps may not punish it.* The Generall *Gallas*, attending the King at *Prague*, his Majesty being gone to *Brandys* on hunting, made a Feast for the Commanders, which attended at *Prague* to know the Kings pleasure, and receive instructions from him, and amongst the rest invited *Gordon*, *Lesle*, *Anderson*, and some other of the assassins, whose hands were dipped in the bloud of *Wallenstein* at *Egra*: Their hearts being warmed with wine and stomachs well filled with meat, the grinders being wearied, their tongues began to walke, the table-talk was of *Wallenstein*, and his fatall end, where *Gordon*, *Lesle*, and *Anderson*, as proud of that action, ascribing the glory of it to themselves, after they had well drunk,

*Gordon* slain,  
*Lesle* & *Anderson*  
in dangerously  
wounded at a  
Feast.

*Cal-*



*Gallas* and *Gordon* first fell to words, and afterwards to blows, and in the conflict the servants of the Generall comming in, *Gordon* was slain outright, (as is written) and parts being taken, *Lesle* was mortally wounded, and *Anderson* hurt in two severall places, the people ascribing all this to the Justice of Heaven, the wisdomer wherof had sodisposed of each particular circumstance, that the end of the assassines did quadrate with their wicked act, against their late Generall to whom they had given an Oath of allegiance and fidelity, they which had slain him at a feast, perishing by the sword at a feast in the same Territory.

It was no season for the King to proceed in the way of legall justice against those military men, by whose commotion, this effusion of blood was caused, he had need of their service, both in counsell and action: The Electors though often sent to, nor did, nor could attend him, and *Gallas*, *Picalomini*, and the Marquisse *de Grana*, were used both for advise and prosecution of the conclusions in the consultation. *Gallas* was with all speed, to return to the *Rhine*, and Dukedome of *VVittenberge*, to fetch up his eight Regiments, which had wintered there, and to adde those forces to those under *Hatzfeld* and *Goess*, and the Saxons in *Misnia*, to the end that with this great Army, wherof hee was made the Generalissimo, *Banniere* might be blocked up in his Fortifications at *Torgau*.

The King of Hungary consults with *Gallas*, *Picalomini*, and *de Grana*.

*Gallas* made Generaliss. of the Imperiall army.

The Generalissimo winged with desire of atchieving a new conquest, mounted presently on Horsebacke, plyed his spurs more then his reins, and returned into *Misnia* with his auxiliaries, as speedily as could be hoped. The Confederate Imperiall and Saxon Armies had prepared the way before his comming, it now remayned for him only to polish the work, which they had already leabled. *Pemica* the Governour in *Hall* for the

Electors, and the Garrison of *Wittenberge* undertooke the siege of the Fort *Moritzburg* at *Halt*, and that being undertaken, there was no impediment there to hinder him. *Furfsenberg* with 3000 *Crabats* attending him, lay higher upon the *Elbe* to stay the *Swede* from breaking out that way: the Ship-bridge which lay before *Wittenberge* over the *Elbe*, was presently after the surrendry of the great *Seconce*, removed higher to *Pretsch*, though not without strong opposition. *Banniere* with his Ordnance so playing upon it, that hee sunk a great ship in the day time, and the Imperiall Army being forced to repair that losse in the night, they did it to effectually, that the next day, the *Infantry* passed the *Elbe* by the bridge whilst the *Cavallary* did the like by a Ford, they lay encamped from *Pretsch*, as farre as *Leichttanberge*, within a league of *Torgau* the *Swede* was already blockt up, and there wanted nothing but prosecution of what was so happily begun. And now

Laboureth to  
take *Banniere*  
at *Torgau*.

*Pendent cum summâ enpream de rupe videbant,  
Casuram sperant: decipit illa canes.*

The Northern Rat, which like that of *Egypt*, had shot himselfe through the jaws of the *Crocodile* into his bowels, and there torn the entrails of *Germany*, was concluded to be caught in a trap, which could not be avoided; the supposed captives and their ransomes were staked, and played for upon the *Drum heads*. The *Always Armies* were dividing the spoiles, of which they had not got possession, but with a successe, nor altogether unlike that of *Sifera* in his mothers expectation, dividing the prey of the *Host of Barak*, the *Swede* neither flying, nor fighting against them, but playing with them, and in a wise mediocrity deluding their hopes.

(*Lu*)

(Ludere cum licent, currere pigris est)

Keeping his Fortifications which they durst not attempt, till constrained for want of forrage, for his horse the chief strength of his Army, when his head as full of policy, as his heart was of valour, found out the means for his safe retreat, which in fine he put in practice and performed not without victory. It is related thus: *Banniers*, who in April had possessed himself of the City, soon after caused all the Burgeses and inhabitants that he might weaken their hands and disable them from taking armes against him, to bring their armes to the Guild-hall, or State-house; and afterwards having thus subjected them to his will, extracted from them severall summes of mony 12000 Rix-dollers, to spare the City from pillage, 48000 Rix-dollers to maintain his retreats and other monies upon severall occasions, and in the end determining to leave the place, gave the wealth thereof as a spoyle to his souldiers, who spared not to load themselves with the baggage they had thus gained. But what availed this largesse? what could the goods thus gotten profit them, which had not assurance to hold them? *Banniers* provides for all, and though all wayes for his escape were intercepted, *Mazarini* with eight Regiments, keeping the passage at *Landsberg*, *Klitzing* the *Brandenburgish* Chieftaine preoccupating his way by the *Oder*, with 12 of the Electors Regiments, *Danben* the *Saxon* with the *Saxon* Regiments re-enforced with *Swartzenburghs* *Cuirassiers*, cutting off the way into *Thuringen*, whilst *Hartfeld* and *Gosse* blockt him up on the one side of the *Elbe*, and *Gallas* and *Gleone* on the other, by a stratageme he made his way, when his sword could not hew it out, amuzing the Imperiall armies, with a delusive finesse first, and then in a wel ordered, and quick march,

*Banniers* resolving to dis-  
camp from  
*Torgau*

Pillageth the  
City.

Devise the stratagem to avoid the Imperial.

Puts it in practice, deludes the Generall.

hasted towards *Wrangell*, that by their united forces, he might be better strengthened against those swarms of Enemies. His proesse was thus. Two Letters were indited by him, and directed to the Governour of *Ertford*, the purport whereof was, that he intended to leave *Torgaw*, and come by the way of *Thuringen*, to relieve that City which was daily threatned with a siege, and that done, to advance into *Hessen*, and conjoyne his army with the *Landgrave*. These notes of instruction, so expressed, as if they had bin resolved of by the Generall Councill of Warre, were sealed up closely, and put into the bellies of a couple of Ducks, and delivered to two Boores, or rather souldiers in the habits of Boores, which were sent out three severall ways, and from sundry quarters of his Campe. His device was hitherto something like that of *Harpagus* in *Isisine*, conveying his Epistle to *Cyrus* in the belly of a garbaged Hare; but the severall intentions made them dislike, *Harpagus* used that trick to conceal his papers, *Banniers* purpose was to have his come into the hands of the Imperialls, and so disposed his project in each circumstance, that by a counterfeite privacy, he might be thought desirous, to have them passe undiscovered, and by their discovery might bee supposed by the Adversaries to have had his plot prevented, yet took such order with his messengers, that they must needs be surprized by the Imperialists, and their Letters made Patent to each perfunctory inquisitor, the souldiers, when once apprehended, were taught to fall down, and beg mercy, and before they could be searched, to offer upon conditions of sparing their lives, to reveale that secret with which they were entrusted by their Generall, and did their parts so well, that the over-credulous Imperiall Commanders marched presently with the greatest part

of

of their Army towards *Thuringen*, thinking to entrap the *Swede* at his passage over *Sala*.

Divers probable reasons induced the Imperiall Commanders to undertake that courſe, they knew him well fortified, and victualled where he lay, that it was vaine to attempt to raiſe him by force, that no victory could be expected there, but by attending upon time, that by long continuance they ſhould ſpend themſelves, ſickneſſe beginning to be riſe in their own Campe, and therefore ſuch an opportunity offering it ſelfe to put a ſmall period to this long warre, by a generall overthrow given the *Swede* at one blow, they reſolved not to ſlip it, yet the laſt concluſion being grounded upon falſe premiſſes, they failed in all, and loſt the bird, which they had in their hands, to take him again in a lime buſh where he neither did, nor meant to perch. The *Swede* having thus fortunately ſet the wheels of his project agoing, the more to amuſe the Imperialiſts, and draw them farther off from the *Elbe*, *June 18*, early in the morning diſpatched out 4000 horſe, out of ſeverall quarters of his Army, as upon deſigne, with order to take their way towards *Eylenburg*, and upon deſcrying the leaſt motion of the Enemy to return. The old Souldiers, who had perfectly learned to obey, followed his directions in all, not varying a tittle from the words of the Commiſſion; and *Banniere* in the interim firſt having furniſhed his Campe with 2000 tuns of Wine and Beere from the Cellars of the Citizens, each Souldier with two commiſſe or provant loaves, out of the ſtore belonging to the inhabitants, and his Army with pioners drawn out of the City, two out of each Family, with a pretence that he ſhould uſe them for the enlarging of his Trenches, & ſtrengthening his Fortifications, but with a purpoſe to entrench himſelfe upon the way, if he ſhould hap to be put to it by the Enemy, he made a ſhort Oration to his

Encourageth  
his own men.

Souldiers, wherein after he had extolled them generally, for their great fideliry, courage, patience and true affection to the Crown of *Sweden*, and himself their Generall, knowing that his grosse body consisted of divers Nations, *English*, *Scotts*, *Swedes*, and high *Germans*, he dealt with them severally, as the *Macedon* did before that fatall battaile with *Darius*, with his Army, screwing himself further into their hearts, and kindling their desire with repetition of their former gotten glory and prizes, the remembrance of their acts, the implacable enmity betwixt them and the *Cassareans*, of his late conquest in *Pomerania*, the desolation they had brought already upon the *Saxons* Territory, his hope of advancing farther yet into *Germany*, of the *French* friendly auxiliaries, who being already upon their march towards the Empire, were resolved to proceed, and that their proceedings must needs give him breath, and facilitate the way to a future victory, in the end concluding, that now his intent was to bring them into a Country, where after their hard labours and dangerous adventures, they might repose themselves quietly, and get riches enough in a short space, he spake so effectually, that

*Vox diversa sonat populorum, est vox tamen una.*

the severall Nations and Languages which served under his colours, crowned his Oration with a generall acclamation, testifying their loyalty and readinesse to doe whatsoever hee should please to command them, and the Generall in a short reply, delivered to confirme them in their affection, expressing the tokens of true thankfulness, to their loving respectfull and were, again reattributed to their love, all the glory of his former achievements.

But it was no season to stand upon complement, his  
O.

Oration, and the Souldiers acclamation, was no sooner over, but the same Evening about nine of the clock, he sent his Infantry over the bridge at *Torgau*, with 90 peeces of Artillery, and all his baggage, and the next Morning very early, giving the signall with two Cannons shot to the foure Regiments which he had sent abroad to return upon their comming in, which was immediately after hee demolished the greater part of the Mills belonging to the Citie, spoyled all which might be usefull to the Enemy (except 1000 sacks of Corn, and some other provisions, of which he furnished them for their money) burnt the two bridges which lay over the River, the one made of boats, and the other of timber fastned to Piles, nayled, and broke eight peeces of Canon which were in the Fort, and then followed with his whole Cavallary, after the foot-foeces which were gone before, spurring on to *Herrnberg*, where he passed the *Elster*, thence to *Lnakein Lusatia*, thence to *Luben*, where he passed the River of *Spree*, thence to *Furstenberg*, where he passed the *Odaw*, thence to *Brosen*, and in the end to *Landsberg*. Gallus, not stirring out of his Campe at *Prensch*, till 12 full houres after the *Swedes* Cavallary was gone from *Torgau*, the Generall *Banniere* having so deluded him, that he knew not of the *Swedes* removall sooner. But then the Imperiall Commander, understanding the Birds he looked for were flown, to hinder his conjunction with *Wrangell*, took a shorter cut, passed the *Elster* at *Iessau*, the *Spree* at *Becken*, and the *Odaw* at *Castrein*, whither he came before *Banniere* could, and encamped betwixt the two *Swedish* Generals, to hinder their conjunction.

Marcheth to  
*Landsberg*,

At *Landsberg* a victory rather cast upon him, then gotten, ennobles his retreat; thus the *Swedish* Colonell was come with the avantguard, consisting of three Regiments,



*Maraxini* defeated by the  
*Swedes* at  
*Landsberg*.

giments, two of Horse, and one of *Dragoons*, upon the back of *Maraxini*, who then lay before it, ere hee was aware; and though he was not ignorant that the Imperiall Commander exceeded him in number, hee then commanding eight Regiments, yet encouraged by his Enemies preparednesse to fight, and knowing that the body of the *Swedish* Army was not farre behinde, fell upon him, defeated him, put the greater part of his forces to the sword, surprized his baggage, and for the present relieved the besieged City.

*Gallas* posteth  
after him.

But what availed this small victory? The vigilant *Gallas* had cut off the passage betwixt *Banniere* and his Colleague, besides his own eight Regiments, *Ohleen*, *Goetz*, and *Hatzfeld*, with their Imperiall forces, and the *Saxons*, *Brandenburghers*, and the *Lausgrave* of *Darmstadt*s forces were come up to his Campe, for the *Swede* to make his way thorough the was in all appearance impossible, the adverse host being almost 40000 strong, to go back as disadvantageous, as dishonorable, & to encampe at *Landsberge*, could neither profit nor secure him, no way was left but one, to use the Foxes skin, seeing the Lions would not serve, to effect that by flight, which he could not by might, and that course hee took, and compassed his desire successfully. To free himself of all incumbrances, which might hinder his speed, he burnt up the most part of his baggage, nayled, and broke in pieces foure Demicanons, re-enforced the Garrison at *Landsberge*, and setting face, as if himselfe would go into *Poland*, & sent 400 Waggonns towards *Bosna*. The Earle of *Gallas* was informed by his spyes of each particular the *Swede* had done, yet stirred not till he understood of *Banniers* discamping, and then imagining that he had him cock-sure, sent his carriers with Letters of assurance to the King of *Hungary* and Elector of *Saxony* to acquaint them with the *Swedes* despe-



desperate estate, and then advanced with his Army towards the Coasts of *Poland*, to surprize him before he could reach any place of shelter.

*Ille animosque tuos, operamque eludit inanem.*

The *Generalissimo's* augury tayed him, *Banniere* had designed to steere another course, and not to touch at *Poland*, and whilst the Earle is expecting him upon the Frontiers of that Kingdome, he returns to the *Oder* by the way of *Drosen*, passes the River with his Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and baggage above *Custrin*, and *July 3.* arrived safely at *Newstadt* in the *Vekker-mark* a small days journey from the Fort of *Swbedt*, whither *Wrangell* was come before *July* the ninth old stile, with 4000 horse, and 8000 foot, and where the two Generals the same day conferred mouth to mouth, and conjoyned their Armies, to the great admiration of the Imperiall Commanders at the prudent carriage of the *Swedish* Generall, and the patience and industry of his souldiers, who in so short a space, without murmure, or mutiny, had marched 270 *English* miles, and yet their greater indignation, seeing their hopes thus milked, and expectations frustrated.

Intends again to surprize him, and again he escapeth,

And joynes with *Wrangell* at *Newstadt*.

So many dangerous and hard adventures being past, the union of the two Generals, and happy conjunction, seemed as a festivall, and *Wrangell* in token of the joy which hee felt, by meeting with his fellow Consull in that forrain Land, presented his Army in battaile array, and exprest himselfe by the lowd throats of 48 peeces of Canon, which in token of a *bien-venu* to *Banniere*, he caused to be oft-times discharged triumphantly.

*Worldly prosperitie might have some plea for tittle to our humane happinesse, if it was certainly permanent. But there is a vicissitude of passions and fortunes, nor was*

H

the

Landsberg surrendered to the Imperialists.

the Swedes' enjoyment of long continuance. *Gallas* returning from the *Pulawski* Frontiers, late downe before *Landsberg*, and the *Swedish* Garrison there, seeing the Imperiall powers begirting them, though they had lately received a new account of several Companies of foot, surrendered the place upon composition, and accorded to serve under his colours.

This loss was not for all that of such consequence, as might make their fortunes desperate, *Tönnis* might be recovered, but lives cannot. The Swedes thought supplied with new forces by the *Baltick* Sea, which they providently kept open for their use, were not strong enough to maintain the Cities and Ports which they were possessed of upon the *Elbe* Southward, but left them to the care of the presidaries placed therein, but for conservation of their men being then 24000 strong effective, no care was omitted, no labour thought too much nor cost spared, and first with indefatigable pains, they fortified themselves near *Custrin*, on the one side of the *Oder*, *Gallas* doing the like on the other, yet neither Swedes, nor *Casimir*, for some few days attempting anything against the other, to the astonishment of the inhabitants in the Electorate of *Brandenburg*, who feared the like cloud of desolation hanging over their heads, which fell so lately like a Cataclysm in the Duke dome of *Saxony*, so many spoyleing bands being at once scared in their Territories.

*Austria* all this time enjoyed the sweet blessings of peace, no invading Enemy appeared in the Arch-dukes Dominion, the Court reassumed its former lustre, by the return of their Prince from *Prague*, which had bin a little obscured by his absence, and to make its glory full, a Marriage was concluded betwixt *Cecilia Renata* sister to the present Arch-duke, and daughter to the deceased

ceased Emperour. The gallantry of *Poland*, *July 31*, came to *Vienna*, to conduct their new Queen into the Kingdom, to the number of 4000 men, and had not they contended amongst themselves for precedence, the sword had not been seen there unsheathed; and yet the controuersie was rather a brawle than any serious contestation, the windy ambition of some arrogant *Poles*, blew the coal which was kindled, and that was today again extinguished by the Arch-dukes care, who sent his Guard for conservation of the publike peace, and so ended the quarrell without drawing blood. The disorderly carriage of these *Poles* hindered not *Hymen* in doing his office betwixt the two Princes, *July 1<sup>st</sup>*, their nuptiall Ceremonies were accomplished in the *Augustines Church* at *Vienna*, Prince *Casmire* by a proxy supplying the place of his brother the King, when after *Saint Ambrose* his Song, and the Canons of the City discharged three severall times, a magnificent Supper was made to attend these Nuptials in the great Hall belonging to the Imperiall Knights for the King of *Hungary*, the *Polonian Prince Casmire*, the Queen of *Poland*, the Princess *Claudia*, Archdutchesse of *Tirol*, lately come thither, the Arch-duke *Leopold William* of *Austria*, and the *Polish* Embassadors; and two days after, the late married Queen attended with her brethren, and Lords of *Poland*, went first to visit the Emperesse Dowager at *Lauenbourg*, whither she was come from *Graz* in *Syria*, to take the aire, of whom shee took her leave. *August 1<sup>st</sup>*, and set forward for *Poland*, the King of *Hungary* accompanying her to *Znaim* in *Bohemia*, the Archduke *Leopold William* to *Nicholasburg* in *Moravia*, and the Archdutchesse *Claudia*, into her new Kingdome.

*Casilia Rinal*,  
the Archdu-  
chess married  
to the King of  
*Pola*. d.

Goeth into the  
Kingdome.

The Alliance betwixt the King of *Poland*, and the house of *Austria* was renewed by this marriage, but

1500 *Pollacks*  
entertained by  
*Banniere*.

the truce betwixt the *Poles* and the *Swedes*, was nath-  
esse continued, and whilest the Courtiers were in their  
gallantry at *Vienna*, 1500 *Poles* good horsemen, and old  
souldiers offered themselves to *Banniere*, who entertain-  
ed them, and to give them assurance of his true affecti-  
on, made them of his life-guard, and now the military  
men on both sides began to tread a Pirrshick measure, af-  
ter the Musique of Drums and Trumpets, each party so  
ordering it selfe, that it neglected nothing which might  
advantage it selfe, and offend the other. The late united  
*Swedish* Armies, by consent of their Generals, for pre-  
servation of their Towns about the *Elbe*, and the *Oder*  
are again separated, *Wrangell* re-enforced with a new  
Regiment of *Swedes*, under the conduct of *Thuro Ox-*  
*enstiern*, marching to *Anclam* neer *Mecklebourg*, and  
*Banniere* toward *Stetin*. *Gallas* did the like, and sent  
one part of his Army towards *Newstadt*, and the other  
into the *Vekkermark*, watching the opportunity to  
imploy them fortunately.

*Banniere* hoped by time to waste the Imperiall Ar-  
my, whose provisions were fetched from farre, and at  
first seemed rather to provide for a defensive then of-  
fensive warre, demolished the Fort at *Swbedt*, that it  
might not be serviceable for his Enemies, repaired the  
old Fortifications made by the deceased King of *Swed-*  
*den* at *Stetin*, yet in fine seeing, that *Gallas* advanced  
towards him, and got ground, hee took the weapons of  
offence too, and used them not altogether vainly. Nei-  
ther Army stood any longer idle, all betook themselves  
to their Armes, shunned no danger, nor spared no pains  
to promote the cause of that severall and respective  
Prince and Country for which they stood ingaged.

*August* the first, new stile, the *Swedish* Colonnell  
*Charles Gustavus Wrangell*, a Kinsman to the Field-  
marshall, being advertised that in the new *Branden-*  
*burg*,

*burg*, lay ten Companies of Imperiall *Dragoons*, making in all about 700 horse under the command of their Colonell *Debrell*, and 300 other horse commanded by *Winzen*, drew out 800 of the most valiant *Cavallieres* in the Army at *Anclam*, marched directly against them, surprized and slue the major part of them, in the first assault, 300 common men only escaping with life, but not with liberty, with three Lieutenant Colonels, two Rit-masters, and three Captains, whom to honour his victory, he brought as prisoners of warre to the Camp, with two Cornets gained in the battaile, which hee reserved as monumentall remembrances of that Victory.

Ten Companies of *Dragoons*, and 300 horse entirely by *Charles W. angell*.

*Schlang* the *Swedish* Colonell, the day following, was attended with the like good fortune, notice was given him in the Campe of *Banniere* by *Stetin*, that two Regiments of foot levied in *Prussia*, for the service of the *Brandenburgher*, were already upon their journey in the lower *Pomerania*, under the conduct of *Dobitz* or *Dorbitzer* their Colonell, and thither hee presently marched in the head of his own Regiment, and some other borrowed troopes, with so good speed, that at night having found one of the Regiments neere *Schiffelbein*, he surprized them sodainly, defeated them totally, & put them all to the sword, except 100 whom he made captives, and some few which saved themselves by flight from the fury of the Conqueror. It was enough which he had done already, for the accomplishment of his designe, there needed no blowes to dissipate the ther Regiment, the report of the fate which befell their consorts made them disband, and the officers taken with the like feare, had not courage to conduct them further on, but returned with the common men to their dwelling places.

One *Brandenburgh*: Regiment of foot defeated by *Schlang*.

Another d. f. handeth.

The *Pollacks* which were solatly entertained by the

## 34. The Proceedings of

A party of  
Imperiall  
horse defeated  
by the Poles.

*Swedes*, about the same time began as auspiciously to do him service, a party of the Imperiall Cavallary, then lodged at *Stargard* in low *Pomerland*, was by them encountred and rowted with the losse of 150 men, whom they slue upon the place, and these happy beginnings, gave life again to the *Swedes*, but such a life as is the neutrall state of man, neither in sicknesse nor in health, the Imperiall Army presently employing all its power to recover these losses, either *in specie* with the blood of the *Swedes*, or in value by surprizing the Towns of which these Northern strangers held the possession in the Empire.

*Gallas* the *Generalissimo*, who was then encamped at *Angermund*, was yet Commander over a vast and numerous hoste, many hands were ready for action, when he but held up his finger of direction, and he intended to set them all to work in several places at once, that so dividing his own, he might separate the *Swedes* which now being so neer each other, and so well fortified, were able to hold him play, though they were far inferiour to him in number, only he wanted victuals for his Army, *Banniere* in his passage over the *Oder*, having cut off many Sutlers which followed his Campe, the Marquisate not able to provide for him, and himself having no other provision, then what the Imperiall Commissary Generall, the Baron of *Pest-witz* had sent him by shipping down the *Oder* from *Silesia*, yet in this distresse he layes all his Irons in the fire at once, and his industry found out the meanes to relieve his necessitie.

His first designe was the repaire of the Fort at *Swede*, which though he attempted first by dispatching *Coloredoe* thither with 500 common Souldiers, five peeces of Ordnance, Pioners, Canon-baskets, and other materials required in such an Expedition, and afterwards

wards with the strength of his Army: tilling up his head-quarter there to that purpose, yet could not effect it. *Stallhamer*, who lay in the *Mos-marke*, with 32. regiments of horse, beating off *Colaredoe*, and *Blanniere*, who lay entrench'd about *Dumb* and *Stavio*, fitly opposing the Generalissimo, and spending some shot, not idly upon the Ship-bridge, which he would have layed over the *Oder* there, for the perfecting of his project. His next designe was against *Ratzenau*, and those places upon the *Elbe*, which yet held out for the Crowne of *Sweden*, and there he went on thrivingly, both carrying the places, and furnishing himselfe from thence, with such provisions as the *Swedes* had laid up there in abundance, as in a Magazin, for their owne provision. *Klipzing* was appointed his Lieutenant-Generall for these expeditions, who with 13. regiments, came first before *Ratzenau*, summoned it, and after one assault, which the garrison beat off, had it surrendred upon faire termes of composition. *Havelberg* was the next, which he took by assault, put all the Germans he found therein, to the sword, but gave the *Swedes* quarter, upon a promise made him by the late Governour, the Colonell *Thomas Thomason*, who undertooke, that the Commander in *Werben* being an officer of his regiment, should surrender upon the first summons, though herein he sayled the Governour there flatly denying the proposition when it was moved, and affirming that he ought him no obedience, being now a prisoner to the *Cesareans*.

Gentler words, and sharper actions would have done better. His tongue spake as loud as his Canon, and did no more harme then a piece of ordnance charg'd onely with powder, the windy content made a roaring noyse: the solid materiall for battery was wanting, and the cracke might terrifie, but no otherwise endamage his.

*Ratzenau* surrendred to the Imperialls.  
*Havelberg* taken by assault.



*Werben* besieged by *Klitzing*,

his enemy. The Commander spake words of defiance, and it was conjectured, that so strong a piece as *Werben* was, so well manned, so well victualled, so well guarded, by an able and valiant society of Presidiaries, so well mannaged by a daring, and braving Commander, would have caused a longer sieg to *Klitzings* victorious and hasty (and no lesse victorious then hasty) proceedings, then attended it: the braving Governour, whose exploits kept no proportion with his words, after a short sieg, without a breach made without fear of enforcing necessity, being sufficiently provided of ammunition, superabundantly of stomachichall provision, surrendring it to the enemy upon dishonourable terms, (the condition of his owne, and the souldiers liberty, and baggage saved, despicable trash which he might have preserved longer, with his owne honour, respective love from the Swedish Generall his Commander, and the approbation of the *Casarians*, who upon his extremity would have condescended to so well a modified agreement) to the great disadvantage of the *Swedes*, and emolument of the Imperialists and *Saxons*, who by this purchase had advanced their own cause so farre, that *Demitz* was the onely place of importance upon the *Elbe*, which held out against them, and thither they led their forces, and gotten such a store of provision for their Army, that now there was an apparence of great oddes betwixt theirs, and the *Swedish* forces, plenty of food in the *Swedes* Army, having given as much courage to the small number of men therein, as the vastnesse of the *Casarian* campe had ministred to it selfe upon the conceit of the strength it had, in their many thousands covering the face of the earth, which before necessitated, and wanting this staffe of bread, promised it selfe in confidence of its masse greatness, a victorious progresse: and now re-animated with

Surrendred.

with this supply, pursued it farre more impetuously, then formerly. *All is not gold that glisters, a fraudulent contract is commonly conceived for valuable, but prove not such; by a covert avoyding one danger, a gulled hope falls upon another.* The bird that escapes the pownces of the Eagle, may and doth often hap to be the Faulcons prey, and the cowardly *Swedish* Commander, which in a bravado, cast out

— *Ampullas, & sesquipedalia verba*, though he escaped the *Casarius* fury, avoyded not the *Swedish* Generals justice, but was there apprehended, as a delinquent, transmitted to the censure of the military counsell, confined to the streight limits, the provost Marshall would assigne him, and reserved to the judgement of the Counsell of warre, whose delay in conclusion, is yet more terrible then the pronounciation and execution of his sentence.

The late  
Commander  
imprisoned.

*Werben* thus surrendered, *Klitzing* with his Army reinforced, and increased with a new supply of men and Artillery, commanded by the Saxon Generall Major *Vitzthumb*, surrounded *Domitz*, which the *Swedes* then held and kept till the garrison which by many sallies made not without much slaughter on both sides, reduced to the small number of 80. men, upon evident remonstrance of imminent utter ruine, if they did otherwise, were forced to capitulate. The City it self was no place of strength, nor could the garrison defend it against the assiegers, and therefore the *Swedes* forsooke it as soone as *Klitzing* was late downe before it, yet left it not fit to doe the Imperialists any service, but burnt it, and betooke themselves to the Citadell. The Fort was a place of strength, land-ward especially, and though maintained couragiously by the space of 14. dayes, against the force of the enemy, *August 24. Sept. 3.* a Mine being sprung under the principall Cullion head

*Domitz* surren-  
dred to *Klitz.*  
ring upon  
composition.

head, was surrendered to the besiegers, upon a faire composition, and the garrison dismissed, without any affront done to it, or question for burning the City, the Imperialists thinking that losse to be sufficiently restored, in the great store of provision, which they found in the Castle, it causing an admiration in the victors to see the large quantity of corne, 2100. Wispels, which the *Swedes* had placed there, as in a granary, besides Bacon, Lings, and other victuals.

The *Swedes* at  
*Lune-burgh*  
compound  
with the Duke  
for the Citie  
and the Fort  
of *Winsen*.

*Lune-burgh* at the same time was blocked up, by the Baron of *Rensselaerberg*, who came before it with 12. regiments, whereof 8. were raised by *George*, Duke of *Brunswick*, and *Lune-burgh*, and 4. by the Elector of *Saxony*. The *Swedish* Praefidiaries within, made preparation to abide a siege, and expected when the mounts should be raised for battery. But the Duke, at whose instance these forces were employed against the Citie, remembering his late alliance with the Crowne of *Sweden*, and unwilling to impair the beauty of that goodly City, the Metropolis of that Dukedome, came to the Campe himselfe in person, and before any expression of acts of hostility, fell to parlee with the *Swedish* Commander there, and so farre prevailed, that for a summe of money, the *Swede* condescended, and upon payment, performed it, to redeliver him both that City and the Fort of *Winsen*, to the satisfaction of both parties, all pretext of further quarrell betwixt them and the Duke, being by this meanes taken away, and these *Swedes* gaining liberty to assist their friends in *Pomerania*, to whom they might be more serviceable in their personall attendance upon the Army, then they could by lying still in *Winsen*, and *Lune-burgh*. The accord was made thus.

Vpon the motion of the Duke, the supplications of the inhabitants of *Lune-burgh*, and the intercession of the

the neighbour Princes and Cities: these conditions were agreed on betwixt the *Swedes* in the Cittadell of *Kallberg*, which commands the City of *Lunenburg*, and in the Port of *Winsen*, and the Duke, that the Duke should continue and hold the City in Neutrality with the Crowne of *Sweden*. That the Duke should demolish the Fort at *Winsen*, and pay content, and upon the payle, unto the *Swedish* Governour, and the garrison 500000. Rix-dollers, which done, the Citie and Fort were resigned over to the Duke, the *Swedes* thereby giving a plain attestation, that the end of their warfare, was principally the welfare and liberty of the Empire.

The conditions betweene the Duke of *Lunenburg*, and the *Swedes*.

One Firmament is not capable of two Sunnes, nor one Army of two Generals, the equality of authority, cannot long be continued with amity. *Bannier* and *Wrangell* met at the first lovingly, but soone after they began to squabble, and the difference was such, that their Armies were againe divided, to the advantage of *Gallas* the Generalissimo, whose Army being much abated, by the departure of the *Crabats* formerly, and now of the Field-Marshal *John Gutz*, who was sent by order from the King of *Hungary* towards the *Rhine*, might perhaps have been much endangered, by a set battell, if they had continued in their union. But now he makes use of their division, and intending to surprize the Field-marshal *Wrangle*, about the midst of *August*, led up his whole Army towards *Anklam*, where the *Swedes* with his forces lay. By the way, he falls upon the Castle of *Veckermund*, where the yong Lieutenant Colonell *Wrangle* lay, takes it by assault, puts the *Swedes* to the sword, and whiles his men were hot, with this conquest, marched to *Anklam*, hoping as easily to vanquish the old Field-marshal, as hee

*Gallas* leads his Army to *Anklam*.

had done his kinsman.

*Banniere* reunites his forces with those under *Wrangle*.

*Gallas* assaults the City five times, and is so oft repulsed with losse,

At *Anklam*, the Generalissimo found a tougher piece of service then he expected: the old Field-marshal, knew both when he must, and how he ought to ward, and the manner and time of striking advantageously, and though there was a great imparity of their strength, the *Swede* vyed with him in resolution and military skill, and held him play. Besides, *Banniere* who had not laine idle all this time at *Stetin*, but reformed his Army, and filled his Regiments with veterane Souldiers, drawne out of the Garrisons in *Pomeran*, and put his new accruits into the Cities, seeing a clowd moving towards *Anklam*, and fearing lest the *Casarians* should oppresse the Field-marshal by their multitude, the feare of so powerfull an adueryary (such a terrour as the most polite Romane historiographer observes in the like case, being the firmeft bond of concord) waved all former controversies, with colleagues, and marched thitherwards for his succour. And now began those hot services, which more resembled so many pitched fields, then light skirmishes or velitations, wherein though neither side could boast of an absolute victory, there appeared a more sensible losse befalling the *Casarians*, then the other. Both parties played their Master-prizes. *Gallas* at the first onser thought to have surprized *Wrangle*, and carried the place, but *Wrangle* who had a vigilant eye upon his intentions, knowing the oddes which was against him, avoyded the fury of the first conflict, gave way to the ingruent storme, retired with his forces through the City, wherein he left his Infantry, and encamped on the other side with his Cavallary, to keep the passage open for the Generall *Bannieres* accesse unto him, being advertized formerly, that he was marching up for his reliefe.

Plato

*Plato* that divine Philosopher, enjoyned his Auditors not to adde fire to fire, but what avayle his theoremes? the man of warre will not give attention to his morals. Nature insults there over either Ethicks, or Politiques, the spleene which is warmed onely in the first motion by continued action, begins to boyle, and nothing can extinguish the burning heate, but the opened conduit pipes of his owne, or the enemies blood. *Gallas* more enraged, then discouraged by *Wrangels* retreat, planted his batteries against the Towne, made five severall assaults, in all of them was beaten backe with notorious losse, the advisors from *Hamburg*, *Stetin*, and *Berlin*, specific a particular number of fixe thousand and more men, and having sayled of his project there, deviseth a new one, to passe the River of *Beinab*, and to assault the *Swede* in his trenches.

No paines were spared, no hazard avoyded, which might conduce, to effect his designe there, thrice he attempted it, at three severall passages, but never without great losse, at the last especially, at *Damne*, a place betwixt *Pomerania* and *Meckleburg*, where the Generall *Banniere* encountred him, and though hee had built a Fort there to secure his passage, and guarded it with foure hundred of his ablest men, yet the circumspect and valiant *Swede*, as well to be observed, as to be beaten by *Banniere*, and discampeth, served for his circumspection, which would leave nothing behinde him, that might doe him any prejudice, as his valour, assaulted it, tooke it in, put the major part of the praesidiaries to the sword, made the rest prisoners, their captivity being graced with the society of a great Spanish Commander, named *Don Felix*, to the great affrightment of the Imperiall Army, which suddenly

denly thereupon discamped, and marched towards  
 the *Elve*, disheartened by the union of *Banniere*,  
 and *Wrangell*, who then appeared in field toge-  
 ther, and made shew of readinesse, to deale  
 with *Galler*, for decision of the  
 quarrell in a set  
 battell.

Chap.





## CHAP. I.

The Actions, Occurrences, and  
passages Polemicall, and Po-  
liticall in *Picardy, Ar-  
toys, Henault,*  
*&c.*



T was high time for the neighbour  
Princes which stood in opposition to  
the house of *Austria*, to look about  
them, and the Christian King parti-  
cularly.

proximus arsit  
*Ucalegon*

The *Swedes* fortunes concerned him: the Kings of *Spain*,  
and *Hungary*, when those his Confederates appeared  
in probability able to hold them tugged, with severall  
strong Armies, invaded his Kingdome, put him to much  
trou-

The French  
Kings prepara-  
tions.

trouble, though his royall heart affecting the good of his subjects, and the people in a respective obedience, conforming their gestures to his commands with an unanimous courage, made head against them, and sent them back without any notable evidence of victory. Some places of strength, pieces of importance, were then taken by them, and some of them recovered again by the King; and now to cry quittance with those invaders, he prepares not only for regaining his owne, but by transmitting his Armies into the places under their Dominions, to draw the stakes from them, and engage his adversaries in a defensive warre. Severall Armies were raised at the Kings charge, and committed to severall Generals, to do their service in such places, as his Majesty directed them. The Prince of *Conde* was appointed to draw up all the troops which were quartered in *Champagne*, *Lorraine*, and *Burgundie*, and to lead them into the *French* County, he being constituted the *Generalissimo* of those forces, and the Duke of *Longeville* his Lieutenant Generall. The Marshals *de la Force*, and *Chastillon* had a joynt Commission for keeping the River of *Mosell*, and the places thereabouts, but the old Marshall a true *Miles Emeritus*, of the age of 72 yeeres, 60 of which hee had spent in the service of his King and Country, was soon after *rude donatus*, had his Writ of Estate and Honour too, and in the Parliament of *Paris*, *July 24*, *August 3*, was received by the honourable title of Duke of *Madurant*, and *Musdon* his Lands of inheritance, and Peere of *France*, being presented by the Kings Attourney, *Monsieur Iouber*, in the presence of the Prince of *Conde*, the yong Duke of *Anguiens*, the Duke of *Montbazou*, and *Roche foucault*, and other persons of State and Dignity, and *Chastillon* alone with 6000 horse, and 12000 foot marched into *Luxemburgh*, (as was said) though other did write

The Marquesse  
de la Force  
made a Duke  
and Peere of  
France.

he had never half so many men) the King having sent before by *Monsieur Daniel de la Rue*, a great summe of money to *Leige*, to raise some more men there for his service, entertained *Ruelles* sonne, whose memory is still deer to the *Liegeois* in his Court at *Paris*, and consigned him a place of Honour, and given a good Pension to the *Massacred Burghers* Widow, to confirme the amity betwixt his Majesty and that State. Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weymar*, accompanied with *Roderick* the yong D. of *Wertenberg*, the Marquesse of *Baden*, his Lieutenant Generall *Hallier*, and many other men of quality, attended with an Army of about 1000 horse and foot, 2000 horse to carry the Artillery, and furnished at first with a thirteen hundred thousand *Franks* to pay his Army, was assigned to invade the Empire beyond the *Rhine*, *Cregny*, with his forces was ordered to joyn with the D. of *Savoy*, for opposall of the *Spanish* forces in and about *Lumbardy*. The Earle of *Harcourt* was to scowre the Seas, and the Cardinall *de Valetto*, and the Duke of *Candale* his brother, had their Province assigned them in the Frontiers towards the *Spanish* Provinces in the *Netherlands*, and *Hennegon*, some places in *Picardy* being still in the Cardinall Infants hands, and those to be reduced to the Kings obedience.

About the end of *May*, the *French* Cardinall and the Duke his brother set forward towards *Amiens*, and blocking up *la Capelle* marched on to invade *Hainaut*, and sate down before *Landrecy*, whither the grand Master of the Artillery, brought up his forces also to hasten their proceedings. The Card. Infant was not so soon in the field, nor had strength then to oppose them; yet he omitted nothing that was requisite for preservation of his Country. He sent divers expresses to *Piccolomini* to make haste, and come down with his Regiments, fortified his Frontiers, and brought down all the strength

The Cardinall  
de Valette  
marcheth to-  
wards the Ne-  
therlands.

he had of horse and foot to *Mons* in *Hainant*, and *Ma-benge* to oppose them; but wanting strength he thought it fitter to let them spend some time before the City, the siege giving him liberty to re-enforce himself, then by encountering them with that handfull of men, to endanger his Army, and so expose the Provinces under him to further ruine.

Sits down be-  
fore Landrecy.

June 17, the French Cardinall tooke up his head-quarter at *Faveri*, a Village halfe a league from the City, before which though he lay, till July 1, he lost not his time, a flying Army under the command of Colonel *Gassion* and *Rambures* Governour of *Dowlens* doing good service to the Christian King, and giving much offence to the Enemy and other his Confederates emulating their associates atchievements, in a laudable ambition, affecting and deserving an equall wreath of Ho-

*Monsieur* the Marquesse of *Melleray*, Kinsman to the Cardinall *Richilieu*, and great Master of the French Artillery, marching up to the Cardinall *de la Valette*, as hee was upon his way, cast his eye upon the Castle and Towne of *Bohain* situate upon the high-way, betwixt Saint *Quintin* and *Chasteau, Cambresie*. He saw it, and divers perswading arguments induced him upon the view and site therof to assault it. The King his Master lost it the yeere, and it stood with his honour not to leave it in the possession of an Enemy; it blocked up the way betwixt Saint *Quintin* and the French Armies, it was a mote in his eye, and hee would assay to remove it. In a word it was lost before miserably, through want of men to hold it, and fortifications to preserve the small number within it, and hee meant to regain it honourably, encountering with difficulties, neither disheartned with sight of the new works made by the Spaniards to defend it, nor the proportionable number of presidaries which were left to maintain it. His

The Castle of  
*Bohain* taken  
by the Marq:  
of *Melleray*.

con-

conceit was actuated without further dispute. First, to observe the military method, he summoned it, & when his oratory was not so powerfully perswasive and effectually, as to make the Garrison yield, without delay he planted and levelled 16 peeces of full Canon against it, and that sight being terrible to the *Spanish* Garrison, they which to avoid the dishonorable title of Cowards before would not hearken to a treaty, began to crave it, and procured it, and in conclusion, surrendered the Towne and Castle, upon condition meerly to depart, with their lives, and to leave behind them what ever they had gotten by pillage from the poore neighbouring Villages, and so saved themselves from the fury of the Army, though they escaped not the rage of the Peasants, who having been spoyled by them formerly, hearing of their departure, and the manner of it, without convoy, or offensive weapons, assembled together to the number of 400 men, way-layed them, as they were on their march to *Cambray*, set upon them with all their strength, which was then doubled by their spleen, slue most of them upon the place, some few only escaping into the Woods, which saved them from the peasants fury, it was a purchase of good value, & of use, both for the souldiers, and the country people, the first finding there good store of victuals and Amunition, and the last by this prize recovering their moveable goods, beds, linnen, pewter, brasse, and other utensils for house-keeping, which had been taken from them by the plundering Garrison, and were now restored unto them by the Conquerour.

The flying Army under *Gassion* and *Rambure*, designed to scoure the Country, and prevent the Enemy, if he should any thing privatly either against the Camp at *Landreecy*, or the places in the Kings obedience in *Picardy*, according to order given by the Generall,

A rich convoy  
surprized by  
*Gustav.*

went abroad with six foot Companies, and eight of horse, and ranged over that Territory, till within a league of *Mons* the chiefe City of that Province, without any adventure, there they heard of one worth their care, a Convoÿ of foure Companies of Infantry, and as many of *Cavallary*, attending some number of Waggon loaden with the best things of *Cambray* and *Valenciens*, the inhabitants there feazing that the *French*, after the prize of *Landrecey*, would besiege those Cities, transporting the best of their baggage into *Flanders*, for its preservation. It was needlesse to bid the Commanders, or common men to stirre, they were acquainted with each particular, both the way which the Convoÿ should passe, the houre of its comming, and the strength which attended it, and seeing what a booty was offered them, addrested themselves to receive it. *Rambure*, with the one moiety of the troops, with as much privacy, as he could, retires backward to a Wood called by the inhabitants *Bois de la Fournilhire*, three leagues from *Mons* South-ward, there he layes an Ambuscadoe, concealing the greatest part of his forces, but shewing the tag-end of his men to the Convoÿ, which encouraged by perceiving the smalnesse of their number, made up to them, and prepared to assault them, when sodainly *Gaston*, who lurked behind an Hill to conceal himself, till convenient time, upon the first Musquetado, spurred up to his Friends succour, and *Rambure* appeared on the other side with his men, then risen from the Ambush, and both together charged the Convoÿ so furiously, that they slue 500 upon the place, and sorely wounded divers others, the rest which were best mounted, saving their lives by their horses legs, and leaving 24 waggons as a prize to the *French*, who for all their Ambuscado, & advantage they had in the fight, came not off shot-free, but left 17 dead behinde them, and had 40 desperately wound-

wounded. The waggons were driven to the Campe at Landresey, and there the Cardinall de Valette to encourage his Souldiers for the like adventure, if occasion should so happen and sweeten the peasants, which gave notice of the Convoy to his Campe volant, divided the spoile to the common men, whose valours their leaders had commended, and some the peasants widows whose husbands were slain, or wounded in the conflict.

A like accident and more glorious, though not so profitable, hapned to the Colonell, *June 23. August. 3.* whilst according to his Commission, he was pricking over the field with his own full Regiment of 1400 men attending him, five *Cavalliers* were descried issuing out of the corner of a Wood, and the Colonell sent speedily as many of his own up to them, to bring him a better assurance whence, and what they were. They did their errand, and returned with news, that they were *Spaniards*, and that those five men were but the *Vedettes* Scouts Avantguard, forlorn hope, or of one such a conditioned fortune to some troops of Horse which followed after them. The tale was delivered in these Generals, by them which could not, nor had opportunity to be informed certainly in the particulars.

*De minimis, nec curat lex, nec grex:*

The French Colonell though he knew it not, had a well grounded opinion, that the Cardinall *Infant* could not bring an Hoast into the field, hee might advance safely because he had a free way to retreat safely, and on hee intended to go with a discreet resolution, either to give them battaile, if he should not finde them in all postures of number, courage, and advantage of place his Superiours,

A Spanish party defeated by Gassion.



200 of them  
slain, and so  
taken priso-  
ners.

riours, or if otherwise, to march back again in an orderly recess to the Campe, his glory consisting either in getting a victory, without the assistance of his General, or mature discovery of the Enemies designe to preserve his own party from unexpected invasion. He discharged upon them, and they manfully abode the first shock of his charge, returned him equall salvoes, shot for shot, blow for blow, and the end of the combat began to be suspected, either party expecting, both contending for a fortunate issue; *Gaston*, who had kept a reserve behinde him, to give a fresh charge, while the first Assailants wheeled about to prepare for a new assault, brought up his *Arriere*, which came on so impetuously, that the *Spanish* horsemen gan to shrink, and continuing his method, broke their Ranks, rowted them, slue 200 upon the place, took fifty prisoners, amongst which was a *Spanish* Don, *Alvaro Viveres* and certain Officers; gained three Cornets, of 27 whereof the *Spanish* Battalia consisted, forced them to tear seven others into shivers, though not without some losse, *Such adventures are not passed over without some damage*, 25 of his Souldiers being slain in that battaile.

Divers Forts  
and Towns  
taken by the  
French Army.

This successe was not of small esteeme, yet the progresse of the *French* Cardinals activity was crowned with a more glorious issue, the Townes and Castles of *Irsin*, *Chasteau*, *Cambray*, newly conquered, *Chasteau de Buff* and *Bussi*, which were guarded with *Spanish* Garisons, were the same time reduced to acknowledge the Christian King, for their Sovereigne, and *Caslelet* and *la Capelle*, which still held for the *Spaniards* were so straitly blocked up, that the Advvenues being stopt up by the Kings Armies, that they were out of all hope of succour, and this happy proceeding would have animated such as served for honour, not reliefe of their

misery, to have prosecuted their course more earnestly. But Affluence is the mother of Idleneſſe, when fortune begins to smile, common souls begin to be luxuriant, it is wildome which must governe Fortune, elle like an unmanaged jade, whileſt he ſeems to play upon the bit, ſhee may caſt her Rider. Some of the principall Officers, preſuming by this ſmall beginning that all was theirs returned to *Paris*, gallantized it in the City, tooke their pleaſure, conſidered not that their Lords lay in Tents, and betook them to their beds of eaſe, to the danger, not ruine of his Maſteſties affairs, whole wakefull eye attending his own, and his peoples welfare, ſaw what might enſue upon their ſupine negligence, and ſalved all againe by an Ediſt which like a mundifying unguent, cleaning the ulcer, reſtrained their luxurie, the purpoſe whereof is as followeth.

The King being advertiſed, and himſelfe having ſeene by the extracts of the review of his Armies, that many Captaines and officers of his troops, are abſent from their charges, notwithstanding the commands which he hath often given them, to attend upon their places and not able to endure their remiſſneſſe in promoting his important affaires, of ſo great conſequence, at this preſent: His Maſteſtie doth againe expreſſly order, and command, all Camp-maſters, Colonels, Captaines, and officers of his troops, both horſe and foot, Frenchmen and ſtrangers, to repaire to their charges, within eight dayes after the date of theſe preſents, without delay: willing and decreeing, that all ſuch as ſhall then be abſent, be deprived, and caſhed from their offices, as his ſaid Maſteſtie doth by theſe preſents, deprive and caſhiere them, if they have no letter of licence ſigned with his owne hand, and counter-ſigned by

The Kings  
Proclamation  
injoyning the  
officers to re-  
paire to the  
Armies.

by the Secretary of State, for leaving his service, not permitting those which shall be deprived, and cashiered for that offence, never to be restored to their offices, for any cause or occasion whatsoever which may be alledged, forbidding the Lieutenants-Generals of his Armies to admit them, or suffer them to be readmitted, after the expiration of the time limited, and his Commissaries of warre, to let them shew themselves in the future musters, and reviewes of his forces: the extracts of all which the said Generals shall send his Majestie, with the names of all the Captaines and officers, both present and absent, to the end that the rigour of these presents, may be executed upon them. And this order his Majestie commandeth to be published, and affixed to the usuall places for his proclamations, that none may pretend any excuse, by way of ignorance: Dated at the Castle of *Madrid*, *Iuly 15. 1635.* signed *Lewis*; and a little lower *subler.*

This Mandate concerned all his Armies generally, and was well observed of the better sort, onely the rabble: some such members there must not needs be in such vast bodies, unsensible of their owne duty, and respectlesse of the Kings service, when they came to the rest in *Heinault*, disbanded, and ranne away through *Picardy* and *Champagne*, and then his Majestie againe, to reforme that abuse, which if permitted, might have bin to his great prejudice, gave an expresse command to all the Provosts and Marshals of those Provinces, to keepe the wayes and passages thereof, for the arresting of such Souldiers and Officers as came from the Army, without a Passeport from the Lievetenant Generall, or a lawfull discharge, and required all Mayors, Sheriffes, and inhabitants of the Townes and Villages, through which those fugitives should passe, to lay hands upon them,

An Edict against the fugitives.

them, and commit them, that they might be proceeded against, according to the rigour of law; and this severe decree made at home, kept the souldiers in obedience which were abroad.

The chiefe Commanders at *Landrecey*, had not their hands weakened, nor their hearts much troubled by the running away of those cowards, they fell close to their business, knowing the importance of the place for further designs, the *French* Armies by surprizing it, having an open passage into *Henault*, and likelihood of ease in the recovering of *Avenne*, *Barlemont*, and *Valencynnes*, and reducing them to the Kings obedience.

The Liegois still tooke to heart the murder of their Burgomasters, and hated all those, whom they suspected to have but a finger in it, by a plebiscite banished the *Carmelites*, as consenting therunto, and upon

Divers Liegois come to the Campe at *Landrecey*.

Whitsunday (as if it had been the better deed, for the better day) three hundred of the Citizens well armed, assaulted the Castle of *Oray*, distant ten English miles from the City, belonging to *Bekholt* the grand Baylie of *Liege*, pillaged it, and burnt it to the ground, because they supposed, that he tooke part with the Elector of *Collen* against them, and would impeach them in their liberties, and now having a full assurance of the Christian Kings affection to their state, were as forward againe to helpe him on with his worke at *Landrecey*, came to the *French* campe by twarves, and did excellent service in labouring about the circumvallation, traverses, lines of communication, rayfing of batteries, and assisting those 2000 men, which were brought by the Count of *Quince*, Governour *Guisse* for that purpose in building a Fort, to offend the City. Foure great batteries were planted against the City, before the Marquisse of *Mileraize*, Master of the ordnance, arrived thither, and were ready to play, at his comming a fifth

The manner of the siege of *Land recey*.

great one was made in his Quarter, and two lesser ones, and the great Gannes were all chundring effoones upon the City. The Pioners were employed to undermine the foure bastions of the Townes, Granadoes were throwne into the City, no hand was idle or wanting meanes, or will to endamage the besieged. The Garrison, and inhabitants within, were much buied for their owne defence, and doing seath to the Camp before it. They which could do any thing, without respect of condition, sexe, or age, had their taske set them; the Priests, Fryars, old men, women and children, were appointed to carry earth to stoppe the breaches, others to carry earth to the tops of the houses, to preserve them from the force of the Granadoes, others were armed and sent out in the salyes, to hinder the workes of the campe, others employed upon the walles and bulwarkes, to discharge the Artillery, upon the assaylants: a course in all probability not unsuccessfull, yet not to successfull as it was preimagined, the Artillery upon the wals did little hurt, few above 50. perished by that destroying Engine. Two persons onely of quality were slaine, *Mesmill Tilly*, the Kings servant in ordinary, in the Duke of *Candales* quarter, and *Montesquieu* a Captaine in *Vaubecourts* regiment, and two hurt, *de Onche* Esquire to the Marquesse *Milbraye*, in his right shoulder, and Colonell *Gassian* by a Musket bullet in his necke, the campe being lodged advantageously, & sheltered from the shot, by those trees, which grow like a thicke wood, betwixt the wals of the City, and the moat. Their labour to prevent the Granadoes, was utterly vaine, the next morning after the Governour had provided for his owne safety, and the safety of his family, his dwelling house being beaten downe by those fatall instruments. To what a desperate estate doe they seeme to be brought already? a potent enemy lay before them, and flye they could not, to hold

out by their owne strength, they were farre unable, all hope of reliefe was lost, and yet they will not capitulate: One thing there was which still encouraged them, the strength and situation of the City, which being placed in the midst of a Moorasse, could not (as was thought) be kept blockt up, if the weather should alter, though the present drought had given the *French* hoast way to encampe before it. The *French* Cardinall foresaw all this, and providing for a rainy day, made severall cawties upon the Moorasse, with sand, gravell, and flints, three foot high, and caused above 100 carts laden with planks to be brought thither from Saint *Quintinus*, *la Fore*, *Guisse*, and other places to lodge his souldiers on, in time of necessity. This sight somewhat daunted the defendants, but the Mines, which by the diligence of the pioners, were perfected, had their chambers filled with powder, and were ready to be sprung, affrighted them more, and Tuesday *Evening* the inhabitants called a counsell to advise what to doe in this extremity. They were not long deliberating, a parlee was resolved of, a flagge of treaty was hung out, a cessation of Armes was begged by the Citizens, and granted by the *French* Generals, and upon assurance given them by the Cardinall *de Valotte*, the best of the inhabitants, and the officers in the garrison, came to the campe, and yielded to surrender upon these conditions following.

The garrison  
necessitated,

Capitulates  
and surrenders  
upon

**F**irst, that the Governour, his officers and souldiers, These Articles.  
horle and foot, should depart upon Sunday following, by 10. of the clocke in the morning, with their horses, Armes, and baggage, drums beating, flying colours, bullets in mouth, matches in the cocke, sufficient lighted at both ends.

II That they shall be conducted in safety to *Valencennes*

*eyennos*, with an able and sufficient convoy, and for counter security, should leave hostages, which upon returne of the safe-guard, shall be set at liberty.

**III** That they shall have licence to carry with them, two pieces of Canon, and be provided of powder and bullets for sixe severall charges of them.

**IV** There shall be wagons allowed them to carry their equipage, if they hap to want them, which shall be returned in safety with the Convoy, and upon the same conditions of assurance.

**V** There shall be a Trumpet licensed and authorized with a passeport, to goe to *Brussels* in behalfe of the Governour, to acquaint the Cardinall Inf<sup>r</sup> with the issue of the siege, and the motives of surrendar.

**VI** The works for battery and assaults shall presently cease, and for assurance thereof, the besieged shall have nine sentinels sent out of the campe into their B<sup>a</sup>stions, and shall send three of theirs to lye as lieger-hostages in the Army.

**VII** The Burges<sup>s</sup>es and inhabitants of the place, shall have liberty to stay in the Towne, giving an oath of fealty to the Christian King, with a proviso that they shall hold their ancient priviledges which they were never barred of, till this present. That all such as would depart, shall have free liberty to doe so, and have a moneths time to sell their goods, and put their estates in order.

**VIII** The former Article shall extend it selfe also to all officers both of policie and justice, who shall continue in their places and offices, giving the like oath of allegiance to the Christian King.

**IX** The neighbouring Church-men which retired thither as to a Sanctuary upon sight of the *French* Armies, shall have licence to returne, and power to enjoy their benefices, giving the same assurance of their loyalty



alty to the *French King*, and have a moneths time to dispose of their estates, if they intend not to make use of this Article.

X For assurance of performing the above written Articles, the City and Garrison shall immediatly give foure hostages, two of the principall Burgeesses, and two Captains, which without more adoe, shall be returned without any pretense of cause to detain them longer, if an Army Royall should appeare to force the Campe, and constrain the *French* to rise betwixt that day and Sunday morning at ten of the clocke. All which was concluded of in the Campe before *Landresey*, *Iuly 13*, and was signed,

*Le Cardinall de Valette, and de Hainin.*

This last condition closed all up, and gave an assurance to the Governour, that the *Spanish* Card. had no cause to complain against him, or to suspect him of disloyalty who would have kept the place, had there bin any probability of his reliefe, and was a good evidence to the *French* Cardinall, that the place was his already, there being a sufficient demonstration, that the *Spaniard* could not come to relieve it, his Army, as then not having met at the generall Randevouz, nor the Forces mustered up which should oppose him.

Sunday came, but succours came not, and *Rambures* The *French* the French Camp-master, with his Regiments of take possession of *Landresey*. *French men* and *Switzers*, entred the Towne, accompanied with *Thom*, and *Laniere*, intendants of justice over the Army, who were sent thither to see that the souldiers should commit no outrages in the Towne, and so winne the hearts of the people, and take away the common calumny layd upon their nation, that after a victory, they were over-insolent. It was a good remonstrance of discretion, *The glory of a Prince is not*

in the number of his townes, or amplitude and vastnesse of his dominions, but the love of his people. The project tooke, and after a *Te Deum* sung the next morning, the inhabitants came in voluntarily, gave an assurance by oath, that they would continue the Kings loyall subjects so long as he would protect them: many of those which had packt up their fardels, as meaning to be gone, disburthening themselves of their loads, and joyning in the tender of Allegiance to his Majesty of France, induced thereunto by the faire usage of the French Cardinall, who assigned them a Governour, which that same day entred the Town with his Regiment, the Marquessie de Vaubecour.

A grain turns the Scale, and this prize, though accounted of small consequence by them which lost it, who like ordinary Gamblers boast of their winnings, never speak of their losings, quite altered the courts of the *Infanta's* designs; Hee had begun a work of great importance, and had hee finished it, had done a thing which might have more avayled him then common men can imagine, a new Haven was intended for *Graveling*, fortified, and capable of Vessels of great burthen, which if effected would have drawn all trade from *Calice*, and have brought no small impeachment otherwise to the Kings Frontiere Towns in *Picardie*. The French by land, and Dutch under the Dominion of the United States, laboured to hinder it by Sea, the Admirall *Dorp* brought his Fleet thither, but nether of them, joyntly or severally could do any thing, only the discovery of this Army, and their successe made the Spanish Cardinall dispose otherwite of the souldiers, who were commanded thither to secure the labourers and the workmen, when they had almost brought the Forts to defence, and were busie about the harbour, were forced to desist, being content that they scowred the

The Haven of  
*Graveling* left  
unperfect.

the chinnell, and made it fit to receive a vessell of bigger burden.

Many other happy Atchievements attended as hand-maids upon that more illustrious Fortune : *In* the third new stile, the Regiments of *Navarre* and *Picardie*, being gone into *Boulonnois* to refresh themselves, the Garrisons of the Frontiers of *Artois*, thinking to make use of the time, had a designe upon *Desfres*, a Town neer *Montbailin*, and marched thitherwards with 300 horse and 400 foot, hoping to surprize the Companies of foot, which were garrisoned in the town, and to plunder the neighbour Villages. *Villequier* Governour of *Boulogne*, and the adjacent Territory, was advertised by some peasants of their march, & to catch them in their own trap, commanded an expert souldier *la Morthe Belle Isle*, with two Companies of *Carabins*, one Company of light horse, and certain *Musquetiers* against them. The Captain had sure and particular informations of their posture, knew the place where they lay in Ambuscado to entrap the Garrison, and thither marched directly, fell upon them with all his might, and after a sharpe combat of an houre long, rowted and defeated them, slue neer 300 upon the place, tooke fifty prisoners whom he brought into *Boulogne*, and chaled the rest into *Falkembergh*, and the Woods adjoyning, getting this conquest only with the losse of forty five men.

An attempt of  
the *Atrebales*  
lost at *Desfres*.

*Piccolomini*, was then upon his march, to assist the *Spanish* Cardinall ; his Avantguard consisted of 400 horse in ten Companies of *Gonzaga's* Regiment of 350 horse of his own new Regiment, of *Savelli's* his Regiment of foot, being 1000 men in ten Companies, *Becke's* Regiment of 550 men, one of *Gallas's* his Regiments of 2000 men, *Tieffenbach's* Regiment of 450 men, yong *Berners* Regiment of 600 men, and another

*Piccolomini's* march.

ther Regiment of 450 men. His Artillery consisting of eight brasse Peeeces, and 100 waggons laden with baggage, marched in the middle of *Gallas* his Regiment. The Arrecreguard consisted of *Piccolomini* his old Regiment, distributed into 12 Companies, and making about 430, and the Regiment of Count *Rheiberg*, which was the hindmost, & was composed of 300 horse in ten Companies, *Chastillon*, whose Province lay about the *Mozell* in *Lorraine*, and *Luxembourg*, *Italy*  $\frac{1}{2}$ , was informed of his arrivall neer the River, both by his scouts and some prisoners, which had bin taken by the Garrison of the Castle at *Sancie*, as they were stragling from the Army, amongst which was the *Italian* Counts Secretary, who was surprized with his baggage, his Masters papers, and most secret instructions: The *French* Field-marshal thus made perfectly acquainted with his way, sent out *Bellefons* an expert Commander and valiant Gentleman, to assault the Castle of *Chauvancie* with 200 foot, and 150 horse, whilstt himselfe with the rest of his Army tooke order to secure the Kings Towns and Castles about the River. The Earle was told of *Bellefons* his designe, and brought up the *Casarean* and *Spanish* Cavallarie under his command, as far as *Mommedy*, and *de Marville* to raise the siege, and surprize him: but his houre of victory was not yet come, *Chastillon* with all his Army appeared at that Rendezvous, and in the sight of the Imperiall Generall, battered the Castle with seven peeeces of Ordnance in three severall places, and forced the Garrison to surrender upon conditions, that the common men should depart with white staves, and the Officers with the swords at their sides, and that only; which was granted, and they marched thence to *Mommedy* an halfe league distant.

The Castle  
*Chauvancie* taken  
by *Chastillon*.

The *Casarean* Generall, had no commission to fight there.

there, he was expected in the *Netherlands*, and thither he advanced with such speed and privacy, that hee had brought his Auxiliaries to *Mons* in *Haynalt*, two days before the *French* Commanders, who were still about the River of *Sambre* understood it. He carried it wisely, they expected and lay in wait for him and *Chastillon*, with two whole Regiments of *French*, three Companies of *Crabats*, which for pay served under his Colours, though against the *Austrian*, and three squadrons of horse hearing of his retreat from *Mommedy*, pursued after him, to have assaulted the Reare, but his speed prevented all their designs, the Cardinall *de la Valette*, never set eye on him, and *Chastillon* only overtook 25 *Cavalliers*, which loytered behind the Army, and were not so well mounted as the other *Piccolomini* with the rest of his men that night, *July*  $\frac{12}{25}$ , reaching to *Neuschastell* in *Ardennesse*, and within two nights after to *Mons*, where hee spent some time to fortifie himselfe, and refresh his weary Army.

*Piccolomini's*  
arrivall at  
*Mons*,

*Landrecey* being taken in, the Cardinall *de Valette* first took order to repair the breaches, to renew the old Fortifications, and to confirme the inhabitants of that City, and *Chasteau Cambresi* in their Allegiance to the Crown of *France* by gentle usage, demeaning himselfe so fairly, and managing the businesse so discreetly, that most of them who had fled thence into *Cambray*, *Quesnoy*, *Valenciennes*, and *Mons* for refuge, sent their Trumpeters with petitions to have liberty, to return to their habitations. Then *July*  $\frac{22}{25}$ , hee sent *Rambures* the Field-marshal, with 3500 horse to visit the Enemies Country about *Bavex*, *Saint Guillin*, and *Mons*. The party, which went abroad, was dignified with the society of the Gallantry of the *French* Army; the *Marquesse* of *Preslin* Camp-master for the light horse. *Cassion* the fortunate and daring Colonell, the Count of

M

Nan-

▲ fortunate  
enterprize un-  
dertaken by  
the French near  
*Montz*.

*Nause*, Captaine of the *Gens d'armes*, *Arnauld*, campe-  
master for the Carabins, *S. Agnan*, Captaine of the  
light horse, the Marquesse of *Pisani*, and the Vicount  
*Montbaz*, and returned not to the Campe without the  
spoyles of the enemy, the trophies of their honour. No-  
tice was given them, that 300 horse were come out of  
*Montz*, and to repulse them, if not vanquish them, they  
divided their Army into three parts, passed over at  
three armes of the River, to encounter them, charged  
them so impetuously, that upon the first meeting, the  
Spanish souldiers were forced to flye, being pursued to  
the Barriers of the towne, where the Vicount *Mont-  
baz* was hurt in the face, arme, and belly, but without  
danger, and this adventure happened out so successfull-  
ly to the French, that though they were intermingled  
with their enemies in the suburbs, not a man of them  
was lost, and they slew thirty *Spaniards*, who ditchar-  
ged upon them their Canonado's at randome, and vain-  
lye, because at randome from the wals of the City. This  
fortune, though it cannot be called a victory, stood them  
in further stead, then for the present, it cleared the  
country, exposed the high wayes, and open dorps to  
pillage, for ten leagues space, and thence they brought  
back to the camp, 800. horse of all sorts, 1500. oxen and  
kine, 3000. muttons, seven or eight hundred prisoners  
of all conditions, (the booty being increased by the Ca-  
roaches, in which most of them were taken) besides  
the Priests, the religious persons, women and children,  
which were sent backe in safety, being used all the time  
of their captivity, according to their severall ranks and  
qualitie, nor was the enterprize meerey rewarded  
with this gaine, but ennobled with honour. The defeat  
of two companies of the Train-band of the Province,  
and one company of the *Spanish* Cavallary, both which  
they met upon their return towards the camp, the first  
in

in the open fields, and the last neere a passage over the River, which being preoccupied by the Cardinall Dukes brigade, sent thither by *Preslin* to keep it, were enclofed on the other side by *Gaffion*, and the most part being put to the sword, the rest became prisoners of warre.

Another atchievement waited upon the former, the Marquesse, Grand Master of the Artillery, drew out 1500 foot out of his *French* and *Helvetician* regiments, and 200 horse, which under the conduct of the Marquesse *de la Forte-Imbauld* the Field-marshal, he sent to enforce the Tower and Castle of *Bassigni*, Aug. 1. new stile, a place of much importance, and such, as while it was in the *Spaniards* hands, hindered all commerce betwixt *Saint Quintins* and *Landreecy*. The Marquesse at his first arrivall, tooke up his quarter neere the counter-scarpe, whither having brought also foure picces of Canon, he to astonished the Governour, who was but *soldat de Fortune*, a voluntary, and one which served without pay, that he presently sent to capitulate. His agent was the Licentiate of the place, who was appointed to conferre with one *Cyrill* a Recollect, of the new order of *Franciscan* Fryers, a man as fit to serve in an Army, as at an Altar: and these two military Priests, having a while conferred together in the hearing of the Captaines of the Campe, *Cyrill* entred with him into the Fort, and the Governour presently, unacquainted, and unversed in such negotiations, came out himselfe in person unto the Army, to make his composition. The *French* Commanders could not but smile at his simplicity, which before he had made his peace, would entrust himselfe without caution, with an adversary: yet they neither used him ignobly, by demanding hard termes, nor refused those he offered, which were, that he might depart with those 50. men, which he

The Castle of  
*Bassigni* yeelds  
upon strange  
composition.



By the unad-  
visednesse of  
an unskilfull  
Commander.

commanded in the Castle, with his drum beating, their Armes and baggage. It was a place of strength, and sufficiently manned, for the bignesse; the wals were seven foot and foure inches high, so fortified with earth, that it would have spent time to take it by force, the Canon having no power against them, it was freely offered them, and it had bin vanity to refuse it. The conditions were granted, when the Governour thinking to returne, to acquaint the Souldiers with the particulars of his transaction, was stayed as a prisoner by command of the Marquesse *de la Ferte*, who commanded him to be kept under arrest, till the garrison was departed, and then promised to set him at liberty, Aug. 3. new stile, the prefidiaries came forth, with many women which had then fled thither for safety, which with the Governour, were conducted to *Cambray*; three leagues thence. The Marquesse upon their departure, entered the Fort, where finding a large quantity of provisions, brought in by the Country people, thirty families of the wealthiest Boares, having fled thither for refuge, and made the Fort a magazine for their store, he carried the victuals away, put in 60. men of the Vidame of *Amiens* his regiment to keepe it, and returned to the Army.

Aug. 3. new stile, the same day which *de la Ferte*, returned from *Buigni*, the French Cardinall, and the Marquesse *Melleray*, having a designe upon *Picolomini* in his march, advanced towards *Valenciennes*, in the mid way, received certaine advisees that they came too late, the Court being already at *Montz*, where he lay strongly fortified, and seeing that labour lost, they marched against *Manbeuge*, a towne reasonably fortified upon the River of *Sambre*, yet stronger by the favour of the Castle, then the wals; there they arrived the same day at evening, having taken the strong Fort at *Esla-*

be.

be, appertaining to the Prince of *Simay*, as they we re marching. The next morning the Master of the Ord-  
 nance, with his avant-guard viewed it round, perceived *Mabuge* sur-  
 where it was best, and where weakest fortified, sent a rendred upon  
 a Trumpet to summon it, who bringing for answer a flat composition.  
 denyall, the Marquessie with the one halfe of the Army  
 the next day, went over the River, which divides the  
 City as our Thames doth *London*, and *Southwark*, late  
 downe within a quarter of a league before it, where  
 he knew the wall was weakest, leaving the other side  
 to the Cardinals care, whom he had informed particu-  
 larly, where he might play with his Canon most advan-  
 tagiously. The besieged after some few dayes deman-  
 ded a parlee, sent their hostages which were received,  
 and surrendered the place upon conditions, which being  
 like those of *Landrecy*, we will not here repeate, en-  
 joyed the towne and Castle, and proceeding further the  
 same day, the Cardinall tooke in another Fort late ap-  
 pertaining to the Count of *Bucknuy*, and the Mar-  
 quessie the Castle of *Emerick*, seated upon the same  
 River.

*Chastillon* the Marshall of *France*, who went to field,  
*July 4.* new stile, after he had survaied the frontier  
 townes of the Provinces in his charge, went on to re-  
 duce the places, which held out for Duke *Charles* and  
 the Catholike King, to the Christian King his Master.  
*Villaune*, a Castle betwixt *Verdun* and *Stenay*, was the  
 first which he attempted, not with his Army, but with  
 300. foot, and 200. horse, conducted by *Bellefons* to  
 that service. The Commander presented him before it,  
 with two Canons, but good ones, of 33 pound ball,  
 and the confidence of the garrison in the strength of  
 the Castle, undervaluing those small forces which were  
 against them, made a shew of resolution at first, to hold  
 out till the last man, but seeing more Artillery brought  
*Villaune* sur-  
 rendred to the  
 French upon  
 discretion.

against them, their courage was quailed, and they desired conditions for composition. *Bellefons* moved with a just indignation of the scorn which he perceived in the lookes, at his first coming, heard them, but hearkened not to their propositions, gave them a peremptory refusal of other termes, then his owne discretion would prescribe them, and advised them to yeeld to his mercy. The garrison conceived, that the importance of the place, deserved better language, yet seeing they could get no other, they submitted upon discretion, surrendered the Castle, and the souldiers 75. in number, being upon their departure, were disarmed, and dismounted, and all but such as tooke service, sent packing, but the officers were arrested, and sent as prisoners to the Marshall *Chastillon*, who had then his head-quarter at *Grand-pre*, the grosse of his Army being lodged round about him.

*Dinaw* upon  
like termes,  
but with an  
harder fate.

*Dinaw*, a Castle upon the *Marse*, had the like, or a worse fate. *Aignebonne* the field-marshal, by *Chastillon*s order, *July 15.* surrounded it with foure companies of light horse, two companies of Carabins, and an Artillery of one great Canon, and two Culverings. He observed the method of warre, and summoned it, but the Commander neither observing the rule of good manners, nor politie, though he had in it but 35. souldiers, denied to yeeld, and added that he had courage enough to dispute for his own life, and his souldiers with the sword: and this answer being returned, *Aignebonne* played upon it so furiously with his Canon, that the next day they desired to capitulate, and not obtaining it, were forced to submit to the fury or mercy of the French Marshall, it being in his breast to determine of them, who entertained as many of the common men, as would serve under his colours, disarmed and unhorsed the rest, and then sent them to *Fosse*, whither soon after

after he followed them, to informe their associats there of the Captains fate, who for his peremptory reply, unable to make his word good, was delivered over into the power of the Intendants for justice, and by them to the executioner, who according to their judgement, trusted him up for his desperate and irregular actions.

The Castles of *Loupi*, *Chavance*, and *Brouenne*, dealt more discreetly, desired covenants, and obtained them, as did also the Towne of *Ferte*, which yielded after a few shots from the Canon, upon the like tearmes as *Landrecy*; onely they were signed diversly, being subscribed *Chastillon*, and counter-signed *De la Haye*.

Divers places yielded upon composition,

From *Ferte*, a towne of some note in the Province of *Luxembourg*, the French hoofe advanced against *Juy*, a place of the same territory, but better fortified and manned, the fortifications being after the modern manner, according to that pattern, which the late King of *Sweden* had perfected, and the Marquesse *Spinola* invented; and guarded with 2000. men ofouldiers and inhabitants under the Colonell *Bronze*, their Governour, an able man, to manage his charge, as (if not to speake of his other actions, the preservation onely, of the Princeesse of *Psalsburg*, mentioned in our former histories) can testifie. The Commander here had some reasons to stand upon tearmes, and did so without conceit of injury done by him to the assaylants, who knew his reasons, and came from words to actions, the Governour by the space of eight dayes defending the towne bravely, though at last he accepted these 22. honourable propositions, and surrendered it.

*Juy* besieged,

And surrendered upon

First, that himsele and the garrison, Aug. 14 at 8. These Articles in the morning precisely, should depart, with two pieces of canon, which should be given him at the appointment of *Fouquieres*, the Lievtenant Generall of the

the French Army : with three Canon bullets, and proportionable powder, horses to draw the Artillery and his Canoniere.

I I. That his wife, family, and household servants, should have liberty to depart with him in his Carroach, and be furnished with foure wagons to transport his baggage.

I I I. That the Souldiers of his Regiment, the Imperiall troops, *Lorrains* and *Almayns* within the City, should depart with their Armes upon their shoulders, swords at their sides, knap-sacks upon their backs, bullet in mouth, matches lightned at both ends, Drums beating, Ensignes displayed, their wives and children, servants, and their baggage.

I V. There shall no injury be offered to the Officers and Souldiers in the said troops, which have formerly served his Majesty the *Christian King*, but they shall enjoy the same liberty of departure, as is granted the rest; those only excepted which were Natives of *France*, and born subjects to his Majesty, who are not to be comprehended in this Article. *A just exception, treason should finde no mercy, and traitours are they will dare to beare Armes against their naturall Prince and Country, they have betrayed their allegiance, what pretext soever they may find for it, and by the law of Nature and Nations, are incapable of mercie.*

V. All Officers, Majors, and others of his said Regiment, and of the Imperiall, *Lorraine*, and *Germane* Forces, shall have liberty to depart with their Armes, and as much baggage, as they can carry with them, their wives, children, servants, carroaches, waggons, carts, and horse for service.

V I. All the Captains and other Officers of the said Garrison shall depart, with their Armes in the accustomed

med manner, their baggage, wives, children, servants, &c. as in the former Article;

VII. The Purveyors and Sublers shall have the same liberty granted them, as is granted to the Captains, and Officers in the precedent Covenants.

VIII. The Canons, Chaplains, Priests, and Curats, shall depart with their horses and baggage.

IX. The Nobles in the City shall have a free liberty to depart, with Armes and Baggage, Coaches, Horses, Grooms, and other Attendants.

X. The Burgesies and Citizens shall have the like liberty, as is granted to the Nobility.

XI. The Citizens of other Cities which came to Ivey to secure their persons and estates, and generally all the inhabitants, and others abiding in the City, shall have licence for themselves to depart with the Garrison, as also for their wives, children, & families; or if they desire to stay a while for ordering their estates, a month's time shall be granted them, which being once expired, they shall be gone immediately, and make oath neither by intelligence or action, to attempt any thing against the King during their time of stay.

XII. The Widowes shall have liberty to depart with their children, and baggage, Groomes, and other servants in company with the Burghesses.

XIII. They which will depart, either presently, or after a moneth expired, shall be provided of a safe conduct by the new Governour, that shall be assigned to command there in behalfe of the Christian King, and be secured from injury, and pillage during their stay in the City.

XIV. The Prior of the *Crofters*, Canons, Chaplains, Priests, and Curats, which will abide there, shall enjoy and hold their Benefices and Revenues, as peaceably as they have done formerly, both in the City, and

the Villages in the precinct, and jurisdiction therof, doing their Church-duties, according to the *Roman* Catholike and Apostolike manner, without any impeachment, let, hindrance, or obstacle, upon condition, that they make oath of Loyalty and Allegiance to the Christian King.

XV. The Ornaments of the Churches, the Altars, Pictures, and other Church-goods shall not be violated, nor removed, and the clock-bell shall not be stirred out of its place, the Army being otherwise satisfied for the expence of their Amunition.

XVI. The Officers of the Towne and jurisdiction therunto appertaining, shall hold their Offices and profits therunto belonging, if they will stay without being compelled to take out new Patents, only giving an oath of fidelity to the King, and abstaining from giving intelligence to his adversaries, or doing any thing to his Majesties prejudice.

XVII. Such as will continue, and reside in the City, shall be maintained in the Rights, Franchises, Immunities, and Priviledges, which they have anciently enjoyed, only with condition of taking the Oath of Allegiance, as is before required.

XVIII. In the 7 Article, the victuallers & purveyors shall be comprized, to whom it is granted, that they shall have liberty to carry out provision and wood, to furnish the Garrison upon the march, and attend it whither it goeth.

XIX. The prisoners on both sides shall be restored without ransome, or other charges.

XX. If any thing be found omitted in the former Articles, the Governour shall have power to enjoy it, as if it had been plainly inserted, and fully expressed.

XXI. The Governour shall be furnished with 15

Wa-



wagons to carry the sick, wounded and impotent men to *Arlon*.

XXII. The Garrison, and as many of the people, as will be gone, shall be conducted by a *French* Convoy to *Arlon*, lodging but one night upon the way in such a place, as shall be thought most convenient, the Governour leaving threes of his Captaines in gage for the safety of the Convoy and Waggon, which shall be set at liberty, upon their return, and dismissed with all surety.

*Made, determined and decreed in the Campe before Ivoy, Augst, 3, 1637.*

Signed *Chastillon*: and countersigned,

*Par Monsieur, de la Haye.*

Count *Nanteuil* Governour of *Corbie*, a place known by its misery, twice taken in the space of three moneths, once by the *Cardinall Infant*, and again by the *Christian King*, moved with the prosperitie of the *French* Armies in the *Netherlands*, knowing that the *Spaniards* hands were full, his Garrisons had more irons in the fire then they could well wield, and seeing the Forts of *Ebuterne* neere *Arras*, and *Fouvillier* neer *Bapaume*, had not only bin places of retreat for the Commanders in *Atrebatum*, and *Bapaume* the last Winter, when they had gone a plundering, even to the gates of *Amyens*, burning downe the Kings Villages in *Picardie*, with a resolution to subdue them, about the beginning of *Augst*, marched from *Corbie*, with 200 souldiers of his Garrison, 100 peasants wel accoutred, two companies of *Carabins*, two peeces of Canon, viz. one Bastard carrying a bullet of 18 pound waight, and another

The Fort of

*Buzerne.*

Surrendered to  
the French.

The French  
Leader professeth the wo-  
men,

less, and their equipage. The time of his arrivall at *Ebutterne*, answered his designe, it was midnight, an opacous thick darkness had covered the face of the Earth in our Horizon, the Sun appearing in his Meridian to our *Antipodes*, as unwilling to be an eye-witnesse of the sad Fates which attended those Forts and Garrisons. His purpose was concealed by the silent night, and without let bee approached within fifty paces of the walls, there planted his Canons, sodainly sounded 6 trumpets, beat a battell with 12 Drums, cast Grenadoes into the Fort, discharged all his Musquets, and the volley of shot, though made without ayme, wrought so effectually, that foure of the presidaries were slaine outright, and amongst them a Sentinell who fell dead to the earth from the top of an high Tower, to the astonishment of the defendants, who sleeping securely, and sodalaly awaked by this unwelcome musique, had their thoughts so perplexed, that their distracted imaginations projected new castles of feare, and concluding generally, that the assaillants were no mean body, but the whole French Army, sent out the Curate of the place to capitulate for them, who with all his Oratory, could obtain no other termes then the lives of the souldiers to be spared, with an expresse remonstrance, that they should all without exception be made prisoners of war, and the preservation of the womens honours, they being to be protected from ravishment and other violence, which hard conditions, were accepted by the Garrison, and all the males, the old and diseased persons only excepted, the Curat in the mean time in token of joy, for his prosperous negotiation in the womens preservation, making a solempne procession, and elevating the Pix, attended with the Marrons, married wives and Damoisels of the Fort, whom the Count shut up in a place of safety by themselves, the Count prohibiting his

his people to do them any violence, either in their persons, or the wealth they had about them, whilst himself and men seized of the horses, kine, cattle, and other wealth which was then in the Fort, and manacled the men whom he intended to carry captives to *Corbie*.

*Misererajam victor Gallos, & parco tandem;*

Is not this captivity a sufficient trophée of the Conquerours glory? thus the *Genius* of the place did seeme to plead in the faces of the disconsolate women, which were not so much revived by their owne freedome, as dejected by their friends bonds, and restraint. But the fate of the place, was not yet come to be actuated; thirty *Musquetiers*, were laid in by the Count to keep it, till his return from *Fovillier*, which hee next intended to attempt, the small sentence, and the execution thereof being reserved, untill that Enterprize was brought to perfection. Thither hee came the next morning, and soon forced it, to accept the same termes, as the other had done, and then the *French* Commander laden with spoils enriched with a booty of above 200 kine and horses, and other baggage, and giving the Law to above 200 prisoners, discharged his *petite* Garrison of 30 *Musquetiers*, which he had left at *Ebuterne*, demolished and razed the Forts down to the ground, that they might no longer be offensive to the Kings subjects in *Picardie*, and returned to *Corbie* with his own retinue, booty, and prisoners.

But raiseh the  
Citadell.

The Castle of  
*Fovillier* yieldeth to the  
*French*.

As in a glasse face answereth face, or the eccho replies to the voice, so the conquests of the *French* in *Artois* and *Haynault*, were seconded by the victories of the Marshall *Chastillon* in the Dukedome of *Luxemburg*, the places of note there which before the warre,

Anno 1542, betwixt the *French* and the house of *Austria*, were thought impregnable, being so shattered then, that though they have since bin re fortified, yet they never attained to their former strength, and so facilitated the Marshall's designs. As soone as *Ivoy* was taken in, the *French* Generall observing some late directions sent unto him from his Majesty by *Aiguebonne* the Field-marshal, for advancement of the Kings Affairs, and unwilling to omit any advantage, which might further his attempts; *August 11*, sent his Lieutenant *Fenquiers* with 2000 horse, and 3000 foot to block up *Danvilliers*, and to cleere the wayes from *Metz* to *Verdun*, by taking in some small Forts, which being Garrisoned by the Enemy, hindred the free commerce betwixt the two Cities, and the Colonell *Bovillon* with 300 horse, and 200 foot to take in the Fort of *Cheney*, situated upon the River of *Semois*, a small place, but of good consequence, being new fortified by the Enemy, and guarded with 200 men. *Fenquiers* did his part happily, *Roquepine* Lieutenant Governour for the Cardinall *de Valette*, having brought the Forts to his hand, and *Danvilliers* only left to his care, and so did the Colonell *Bovillon* too, though not with such speed as the other, he finding more opposition, yet with as much glory. He summoned the Citadell, and was refused, played upon it with his Ordnance, and was answered from thence in the same Dialect, till the Garrison supposing that the Marshall was coming in person thitherwards, with the mayn body of his Army, and Artillery, surrendred it upon these termes, that the two Captaines and their Lieutenants which commanded there, should have liberty to depart with their swords by their sides, and the souldiers with white staves only, which done, the Colonell judging the place to be too

strong

Divers small  
Forts surren-  
dred to *Chastil-  
lon* in *Luxem-  
burgh*.

strong a piece to be left to the Kings enemies, having occasion to imploy these troops which he had elsewhere, burnt down the houses, and demolished the Fort to make it unterviceable.

Whilest these Forts were taken in, the grosse of the *French Army* lay encamped along the River of *Chier*, each regiment being disposed of in a severall quarter. The light horse of *Angoulesme, Poise, and Buzanoye*, were lodged at a village, called *Olixy*, where having barricadoed up the townes end, to keep the enemy from making any sudden incursions upon them, they kept a carelesse watch, neither having any *corps de guard* without, nor any sentinels upon the advenues. *A souldier is least secure, when he is most secure.* The *Spanish* party, by their scouts, were made acquainted with their negligence, and hasted to them, not as friends to reprove, or chastise them, but as enemies to surprize them. Foure companies of horse, 300. Arquebusers, and 200. Musquetiers of the *Spanish* traine band in that Dukedome, *Aug. 12.* set out from *Arton*, a place about 30. English miles from *Olixy*, and came that night to *Mommedye*, where they reposed themselves, whilest 200. other Musquetiers were drawn out of that garrison to accompany them in this expedition, and then marching all night, an houre before day, they arrived within a Carabins shot of the Village, where the *French* Cavillary lay without any discovery: The manner how to carry the businesse, was resolved on by the way, as they came, it now remained only to put their counsell into action. The directions given by the Leaders to the common Souldiers in private, were as good, and more usefull, then any charge could have been, which was to be given from the longlowd throats of the Trumpets, or sonorous bellies of the military *Pythons* the drums; without any alarme they

The *Spaniards* make an attempt

Upon the *French* quarter at *Olixy*.

they surrounded the Village, removed the barricadoe, and then having slaine some of the *French* Cavalliers, they placed the *Mulqueriers* in divers places of the Village, whose frequent charging and discharging in the street, brought a fatal entertainment to the *French* Cavalliers, when their thoughts being as full of confusion, as the Village was of horror, knew not how to behave themselves, to stand upon their guard, being surprized so unexpectedly. The Count of *Polle* was the first, which mounted on horse-backe, to rallye up his dispersed Squadron, and something he did by fortune, which assisted him for his own, and some of his souldiers preservation, though nothing to offend the enemy. One of the *Spanish* troupes of horse came in by a by lane into the Village, with them he intermingled his owne men, not as an enemy, for thereof he made no shew, by giving one offensive blow, and escaped undiscovered in that hurly-burly, with the remnant of his troupe, by the blinde lane, through which the *Spaniards* came in, having onely his face besmeared with the powder of their pistols, when he was in the middle of them. *Brosse*, Captaine of the company of *Angoulesme*, and *Bucancy*, shewed themselves braver men, but norso wile, they mounted too, and stood upon their defence, yet being over-layed with the unequall number of adversaries, *Bucancy* was slaine in the conflict, and *Brosse* dangerously wounded, was made a prisoner to the *Spaniards*, who by this being absolute Lords of the Village, broke open the houses, seyfed of the baggages and equipage of the *French* Officers, and pillaged them.

Here if these adventurers had staid, they had done the Catholike King good service, and gone off honourably: but the action was not well regulated, they staid too long in seeking after the spoyle, and their deluded covetous eyes frustrated, what their daring heart

Surprize it

ha

had undertaken, and thus farre happily perfected. Some of the furniture which was found in the Officers lodgings, was rich stuffe, and while they stayed to pick out the best, and to fit the horses which they had gotten from the *French*, with these comparisons, themselves became a prey to some other *French* men, which as if they had bin shot out of an Engine, fell upon them unexpectedly. The Count *de Lignon* was lodged at *Villy*, but halfe a league from *Ozisy*, with his brigade of light horse, and he receiving some information of his friends estates there, mounted to horse immediately, and attended with 300 *Cavallieres*, and five *French* Captains, spurred up thither-wards to relieve them. He made haste, and reached thither by the dawning of the day, yet his speed was not so good, as to bring him to the whole *Spanish* party, the greater part was gone with some luggage and prisoners, some stayed behinde, intending to poast after their fellowes, when they had made up their fardels; then he found there, he put to the sword, and then dividing his troops into two squadrons, himselfe with the one, leading on the right hand way, and *Sirock*, to whom he deputed the other, the left hand way, and pursued the other party so diligently, that they overtooke the maine body thereof at a Ford neer *Moville*, and assaulted them so lively and sprightly, that after a short conflict, wherein 120. and upwards of the *Spanish* forces were slaine, the rest were rowted, being pursued to the foot of the hill whereon *Mommedy* stands, the sword doing as great slaughter upon the *Spaniards* in their flight, as it had done at the battell neere *Moville*. It was an honourable achievement, whereby, besides that *Brasse* was recovered from the clutches of his enemies, the booty regained which the foe had gotten at *Ozisy*, with a new accruit of 142. horses which were taken from the *Spanish*

Are againe  
surprized.



With great  
loffe.

nish Cavallarie, the ransomes of 22. prisoners, most of them Officers and men of quality, which were brought to the Camp, the better part of the Cavallary, which the Catholike King had in the Dukedome, being also slaine or dispersed, some men of note were found amongst them, which fell by the sword: by name, *Longueval*, a Captaine of a troop of horse, another Captain of the Cavallary, who was thought to be *Ramee*, two Lieutenants of the troops of horse, and some other Officers, whose faces were so mangled, that their names could not be taken, though their habits discover their condition.

*Danvillieres* in  
*Luxenburgh* is  
blockt up,

*Fenquieres*, according to the Generals order, had in the meane time blocked up *Danvillieres*, expecting the time when the Marshall of *France* would bring up the body of the Army, and besiege it. The time of his expectation was not long, Aug. 11. the Armies were joyned, and *Ghastillon*, *Fenquieres*, and *Aignebonne*, with other of the French host, went to view the City, and measured out the lines of the intended circumvallation, in despight of three great Canons which played upon them from the Towne, though one of them by an unlucky shot had taken off the head of the Lieutenant Colonell *Swaife*, a valiant and expert German. The Commander within, a man of a stout and resolved spirit, saw their preparations, and could not be ignorant of their intentions, yet undauntedly prepared for his owne defence, and preservation of the City committed to his trust, but in testimoniall that he desired fair play on both sides, and that all their proceedings might be regulated according to the lawes of warre, he sent to demand quarter for all the prisoners which the French had taken there already, or might take hereafter, promising to doe the like with the Camp, and this faire proposition being entertained by the French Generall,

Besieged,

it was confirmed by reciprocall cscripts, in the forme ensuing.

The Count of Choligny, Lord of Chastillon,  
Marshall of France, Generall of the  
Kings Army.

Faire quarter  
granted, and  
confirmed by  
Chastillon.

**V** Pon the proposition made by the Governour of Danvilliers, to Monsieur Feuquieres, Lieutenant generall of this Army, for giving quarter to all that already are, and hereafter may be prisoners on the one side, or the other, either Officers or Souldiers. and for the releasing of them, upon the ransom of a moneths pay, according to the stipend they receive in the Armies, each man according to his severall condition and quality. We declare and promise, that the said rule of quarter shall be kept, and observed unviolably of our parte, and not be declined in any sort, or upon any pretence whatsoever. In testimony whereof, we have signed these presents, with our owne hand, sealed them with our seale of Armes, and caused them to be countersigned by one of our Secretaries. Given at the Campe, before Danvilliers, Sept. 1. new stile, 1637.

Signed Chastillon, and countersigned de la Haye.

The writing was short, and full, resembling the Majestic from whom the Marshall had received his Authority, and was entertained respectfully by the Governor, who replied,

Charles de Staffin, Lord of Brandenburg,  
Ejche, Gaerlang, Counsellour of warre,  
and Field marshall to the King of  
Spaine, and Governour in  
Danvilliers.

**V**Pon the resolution of Monsieur de Chastillon,  
Generall of the Army of France, for granting  
quarter to the prisoners, which the fortune of  
warre shall put into the enemies, and releasing  
them, each man according to his severall condition and  
quality, following the assurance which wee have received  
from him this day. We promise, that on our part, the said  
order shall be kept inviolably, without doing any thing to  
the contrary. In testimony whereof, wee have signed this  
writing, at Danvilliers, the first of Septemb. 1637.

Signed Charles de Staffin.

And Charles  
Staffin the Go-  
vernour.

This siege began with a martiall complement, and  
was continued with plying the instruments of warre  
to their proper end; the assiegeants, and the besieged,  
both striving for nonour, and summoning up their for-  
ces to advance the Princes affaires, for whom they  
stood ingaged, without any remonstrance of malice  
either nationall or personall. In *Artoys* and *Haynault*,  
the French and Spanish Armies treated not so fairely:  
the Cardinall of Spaine was by this upon his march, to  
joyne with *Piccolomini*, who that he might be  
thought to have done some thing before the Infante  
was come, laid an Ambuscadoe of 1200. men to entrap  
the Grand Master of the Artillery, who was gone  
from

An Ambusca-  
doe laid for  
the Master of  
the Artillery.

from *Maubeuge* to the Court at *Paris*, at his return towards *Landſcey*. But that deſigne took not, the Grand maſter was then taking a view of *La Capelle*, the only place the *Spaniard* then held in *Picardie*, and by his ſtay there avoyded the danger. Two of his Captains fell into the ſnare, *Beauregard* and *Hamell*, and though there was a great diſparity of numbers, betwixt them, and the Enemy, hee being fix to one, yet by their care, they came off with the loſſe of 50 men, flying not conſuſedly, but in a well compacted cloſe bodie, making their way to *Chateau Cambreſi*, where they were entertained, and preſerved from the fury of the purſuers.

Happily avoyded with ſome loſſe.

An expert *Wraſtler* ſometimes receives a foyle, and in lieu thereof gives a flat fall; the *French* thought themſelves blurred in honour by this little loſſe, and laboured to regain it. The Duke of *Candale* a joynt Commiſſioner with his brother the Cardinall, for managing this warre, was then in his Quarter about *Maubeuge*, and as well to be avenged for the ſlaughter of hiſ friends, as to poſſeſſe himſelfe of ſome places about *Montz*, which being Garrifoned by the Enemy, did much imbecchment to his *Cavallarie*, when they went to get forage for their beaſts; went from the Campe, *Auguſt 11*, with foure foot Regiments, 2000 horſe, and fix peeces of Canon, and the ſame day pitched before *Beaumont*, a Town belonging to the Prince of *Chimay*, about the bigneſſe of *Saint Denis* in *France*, or our *Warwick* in *England*, *Beaumont* ſurwell walled, fortified with an half moon, and flanked with many demy-towres, and kept by 300 *Almayns*. *French*. The Garrifon was ſummoned to ſurrender, but denied to yield, and words not avayling to expedite the conqueſt, he made his approches, planted three batteries againſt it, played upon the Town from nine in the morning, untill three in the afternoon the next day, at which time

time a breach being made sufficient to receive 20 men abreast, the besieged desired to parlee, were heard graciously, Commissioners were appointed them, *Gassion* the Colonell, and *de Leschelle*, who had the office of an *Aide de Campe*, sonne to the Governour of *Sedan*, who accorded with them upon these termes, That the men of warre should depart immediately with their Armes, baggage, and Ensignes, and be conducted with a Convoy to *Montz*, and that the inhabitants should be permitted to continue there, giving an oath of Allegiance to the King, or to depart, not transporting, or carrying any thing out of the City. All was performed the next day, *August* <sup>13</sup>/<sub>37</sub>, betimes in the morning, when the Duke entred the Town to see it, cleared of the *Spanish* Garrison, and layed in for presidaries as many of his Regiment.

But what avayles it to have a Towne in an enemies Territory? unless the wayes be open to succour it, famine or the sword, or both must probably fall upon it. To prevent all dangers which threatned it, the same day it was surrendred, the Duke sent the Vicount of *Thurvenne*, with the Avant-guard of his Army to enrich *Solre*, a great Borough town, two leagues distant from that of *Beaumont*, fortified by a strong Castle, wherein besides the Garrison betwixt five and six hundred peasants, had taken their residence, and by discipline being long trained up in the martiall postures, were become able souldiers, and knowing the *Howe*, used to goe out in parties, and often scuffled with the *French* foragers. The *Romane* souldiers under the command of *Caius Marius* in the *Cimbrian* warre were affrighted at the first, with the loud ejaculations and black *Sannitz* of the *Germans* when they heard them, and fearing to deale with such a dreadful enemy, declined the battel, the wise Counsell who both knew that the balling noyse which the

The Castle of  
*Solre* surroun-  
ded by the  
*French*.

the Germans made, was more *ex consuetudine*, *quam feritate*, out of the custome of the Nation, then the courage of the untrained Swains which were engaged in the warre, kept his trenches, accustomed his legions to heare them daily, and the frequent noyse still beating upon the eares of his Army became not formidable unto the Souldiers. These peasants when they first came to *Solre*, startled at the beating of a Drum, the crack of a *Carabin* was far more dreadfull to them then a thunder-clap, and every man in Arms, friend or foe, appeared to them like an executioner, with the fatall Axe, armed and authorized for their deaths. But now they began to be acquainted with the practises of martiall men, their custome had dispossessed them of feare, and were growne so bold and hardy, that upon the first report, of the Viscounts march, they undertooke to defeat him, and forsaking the Towne which they might have held for three or foure dayes came into the field under the shelter of the thick hedges upon the way skirmished with the fore-runners of the Army, and slue some of them which were within the reach of their Musketshot. The Viscount perceiving the course resolved to assault them with the small number of men which he had in the Avantguard without attending the forces which were to be brought up after him by the Duke of *Candale*, and did it so roundly that in a short space he dislodged them, made them forsake the thickets, and flie into the Town and Castle: whither they were pursued by the French who entered pell mell with the runawayes, and slue about 20 of them, the rest taking the Castle for a place of safety, whence they began to shoot against the Assailants. The Duke in the meane time being upon his march from *Boumont*, arrived at *Solre*, with the rest of his Army about Noon, where he found the Avantguard at knocks

The Castle of  
*Solre* taken by  
the Duke of  
*Candale*.

with

with the inhabitants, which made a shew of much resolution to stand out though it was but a lightning before death, and scarce of halfe an houres continuance. They saw the towne pillaged before their eyes, their goods and families abandoned, and to save the remaynder after they had slaine three Captaines which approached too nter the Castle, one Ensigne, one Sergeant and certain souldiers wounded, the Marquesse of Varennes and some other Chieftaines yielded to the Duke upon discretion, who to restraine the disorders which frequently follow such rough encounters, and to save the town from fire, it being a handsome one, and of more then 500 families, gave strict order to his Army to refrain from those violences, and to preserve the honour of eight or nine hundred women and damosels inhabitants there, he placed them in the Church and the Castle whilst he took order to dispose of the old Garrison, whom he dismissed unarmed, yet hung up the Captain by one of his owne souldiers whom hee commanded to execute that base office to redeeme himselfe from the same punishment which he had deserved justly, and then leaving a Garrison in the Castle, he returned the next day to the Campe at *Maubeuge*.

*La Capelle* besieged.

A Counsell was called there to advise for the next designe, and the Fortresse of *la Capelle*, a place upon the Frontiers of *Picardie* and *Artoys*, foure leagues from *Guize*, surrendered to the Spaniards, *July 16*, the yeere last past. The Cardinall *de la Valet*, and the grand Master of the Artillery, upon the conclusion arose from *Maubeuge*, with one part of the French troops, and arrived *September 1* new stile, before the towne which they surrounded the same day, and the next day the Citadell, their souldiers being then rayfed of, a halfe moon, which they found abandoned by the besieged. Then they began to entrench themselves, the Count of

*Quinse*



*Quinse* Governour of *Guize*, and other Commanders in the neighbour towns, having sent thither above 2000 peſſants with mattocks and ſpades to worke in the circumvallation. The pioners ſpared no pains to bring their work to perfection, and followed it with ſuch diligence that by the ninth at night the Army was entrenched, when alſo they laboured in their traverſes ſo earneſtly, that by the fifteenth of the ſame moneth, the aſſaylants became maſters of the Counterſcarpe. The ſiege was laid in two Camps, the one commanded by the Cardinall, and the other by the Marqueſſe, in which were raiſed two batteries, the one of ſix Canons which battered the curtain above that place which they determined to undermine, the other of three Canons from the counterſcarpe which played upon the flank of the Baſtion, which the Cardinall was to aſſault, who had in his own Campe foure other batteries raiſed, the one of four peeces, and the other three, each of three all great Canon, the leaſt whereof carried a bullet of 36 pound weight. The batteries made ſome breaches upon the wals, but the Baſtions ſtood firme, and to abbreviate the work, the Generals reſolved to attempt it by myning. The pioners were again imployed, and then the Commanders ſeeing how reſolved they were to take it in about midnight the 21 of the ſame moneth deſired to capitulate, & ſent one of their Captains as an hoſtage into the Army. There was not much difference about the termes, neither did the beſieged demand any thing of the Generals which might have been to the impeachment of their honour, nor did they again preſcribe to the Commander any thing that was unreaſonable. It was concluded on in all points but one, and that they agreed unto, which was that the Garriſon might carry with them two Canons marked with the Armes of *Spain*, which were promited them, but not performed,

*Don Marcus de*  
*Lima* the Go-  
vernour: capi-  
tulates.

Agreeth.

the *French* pretending that the year last past, when the town was surrendred, the Cardinall *Infants* conditioned with the Commander to let him march away with two peeeces marked with the Armes of *France*, yet kept not his covenant, and therefore they would retain those two *Spanish* Guns till their owne were restored. It was no time for the Commander to stand and argue the case with the *French* Generals, betwixt twelve and one the Garrison was come out of the towne, consisting of seven or eight hundred men, to wit, one company of *Almayns*, two of *Spaniards*, two of *Italians*, two of *Wal-loons*, and one of *Burgundians*, under the command of *Don Marcus de Lima*, the Governour there for the King of *Spain*, and now upon their march they must be content to yield it, being reputed sufficient that they carried away their Armes and baggage, marched out with Drum beating, and lighted matches with their wives and children, their sick and wounded men were furnished with wagons to transport them, and had a safe conduct to *Avennes*.

The Garrison thus departed, the Generals took order the next day for repairing of the breaches, which their Canons had made, filling up the trenches, and stopping up the mines wherein they had imployed the labourers, one under the Bastion, which should have bin assaulted by the Cardinall, the other under the curtaine, which was reserved for the grand Master of the Artillery, and then took order for the entertainment of *Chavigny* Secretary of State, and Chancellor to the Duke of *Orleans*, who being sent to the Campe from the King was invited by the Marquesse to dinner, feasted, and in the midst of their jollity, their mirth was spoyted by the report of a Currier, that came to them with news of the Cardinall *Infants* joyning with *Piccolomini*, and how that with 18000 men, they lay upon advantage, to fight with

An allarme in  
the *Fr.* Camp.

with the Duke of *Candale*, who still lay about *Maubeuge*, which place they had battered by the space of two dayes with 30 peeces of Ordnance, and that both the place, and the *French* Generall there wanted their aide, which caused a sodain alarme, and the Generalls rose suddenly from dinner, intending (as they did) to make up what was wanting with a new archievement of honour. The story is thus delivered from *Rissell*. *Sept. 17* the Cardinall *Infant* having the little town of *Amiens*, marched thence to *Maubeuge*, made their approaches, planted their batteries, and in fine though the Garrison within defended it selfe stoutly, beat the pre-fidiaries from the one part of the town to the other beyond the River, where the *French* planted some pieces of Ordnance expecting the sudden comming of the *Spaniard* thither, who being entred and seeing the Western part cleer, marched to the Eastern, but there found what he expected not, the Ordnance playing upon his Army; And whilst he stands amazed at this unexpected blow, another object of feare presented it selfe unto him: the *French* Army of 10000 foot, and almost as many horse came marching up in battle array from *la Capella*, with a full resolution to fight. The Cardinall *Infant* found himselfe too weak, and had not time to make an orderly retreat, a speedy one, though with some confusion he deemed better then to stay and wait upon a certain destruction, and so he did retire leaving behinde him 400 wagons loaden with baggage, 16 peeces of Ordnance, betwixt 2000 and 1500 dead souldiers, and many prisoners, the number of the dead being graced with one of the chief Commanders, the Lievetenant to *Piccolomini*.

Causeth them  
to march in  
battle array to  
*Maubeuge*.

The Cardinall  
Infant rowted  
and his losse.

Victory still hovered over the *French* Campe, and besides the fortunes which attended the Generalls in the

The Castle of  
*Leon* surren-  
dered to the  
*French*.

mayn bodies of their Armies, their parties which went abroad to scowre the Country seldome returned without good purchase. *Lenoncourt* a Captain under the Marquesse of *Milleray*, being sent out to that purpose, Sept. <sup>14</sup>/<sub>22</sub>, encountred betwixt *Quesnoy* and *Aimaries*, with 300 *Spanish* horsemen well armed, and imployed as a Convoy to 260 wagons loaden with corn, beere, and cheele for the use of the *Infante's* Army, charged upon them, and assaulted them so furiously that they slue upon the place 42 of the best souldiers, the Captain and his Lievtenant, wounded above 60 dangerously, took many prisoners, and routing the rest got possession of that prize. It was too great for them to carry away, they seized on the best, corrupted the rest, and broke their wagons in pieces, carrying away a great and rich booty of 300 horseloads, besides the gold and silver which they found there, with which they supplied their Confederates, whom they met ranging abroad to the same purpose, as they had done, and brought into the Campe above 200 Pistolets.

Two Compa-  
nies of the  
Garrison at  
*Cambray* de-  
teated.

Another party, the day following, hearing that the Cardinall *Infant* had sent another company to the Castle of *Aymaries*, went to field with three companies of souldiers amounting to about 120 men at Armes, with an intention to surprize it, but that being brought into the Castle, before they could overtake it, that they might not return without some testimony of their activity, they marched up towards *Cambray*, and there to tempt the Garrison to come abroad, they sent some few vant *Curriers* towards the City, hiding themselves in an ambuscado for their better advantage. The bait took, the Commander seeing the *French* colours in the field, so near his wals, and the small number of men that gauded them with an intention to chastise their infolency,

lency, drew out a few of his souldiers, and sent them in two Companies under *Maugray* his Lievtenant Colonel against them: the number of the *Spanish* adventurers was not above 150, besides some officers of foot, which thrust themselves into the action: their imagination had already presented these *French Cavaliers* unto them as a prey, and toward them they posted speedily, the *French* knew how to tread their measure, and paced according to the Musique that played: they had their cue, and observing a proportionable distance from the enemy, they fled before him, adding more wings to their speed, when they came neer the Ambuscado, whither & where the *Spaniards* pursuing them, were so violently assaulted by the *French*, that rose from their lurking places, that 100 of them were slaine upon the place, among which was found one Lievtenant of the *Infantry*, and all the rest wounded, except certain few men, which were taken prisoners. It was a fortunate exploit, and both advantageous, and honorable for the undertakers, who besides their captives, returned to their garisons of *Ham*, and *Saint Quintin*, with a booty of above 50 horse gotten in this enterprize.

*Ferte-Imbault* the Field-marshall, the same day that *La Capelle* was surrounded by the *French Army*, was commanded by the Great Master of the Artillery with 500 horsmen in 10 Companies, drawn out of the Regiments of the *Vidame* of *Amiens*, and *de la Marine*, & 3 Canons to lay siege against two Castles distant from *La Capelle* about six *English* miles. The one of them called *Glaon*, appertained to the Countesse of *Isanguin*, and without blowes upon the bare sight of the *French Army*, yielded; but the other named *Treton*, situated in a Borough of 400 Families, being guarded by 300 men, and 14 peeces of Ordnance well mounted, though not

*Glaon* a Castle taken by the Fr. Fieldmar. *Ferte-Imbault*. without blows.

well levelled for offence, would not surrender, though it was summoned to the ruine of the village, their care for keeping the Castle, bringing the Dorp to a quick destruction, without any advantage to the more hardy, then discreet defendants. The towne was not fortified at all, but lay open to the mercy of the Master of the field, who enraged with the affront done him by the Governour, in denying to yeeld, first burnt the Village to the ground, and then planted his three great Gunnes point blanke against the Castle. His shot was returned from the Citadell, with the advantage of 10. for one. He spent but thirty volces against the Fort, the garison let flye with the 14 pieces, above 300 severall times upon the Army, but neither was the camp much endammaged thereby, nor the Castle. The Field-marshal intended not to make much more use of his Cannon, seeing he had spent so many bullets, to so small purpose, and applyed himselfe to his Bombards, and great Granadoes, which wrought so effectually, their snivers flying, and bounding in the lodging chambers, that the Marquesse de Trelon, who commanded in person within the Castle, which properly appertained unto him, sent out his Almner with a semblance of desiring to treat, but in truth, onely to descry the *French* forces, and he at his coming, intreated termes of composition, but his eye being noted by the Field-marshal, to have been more busie in viewing the *French* postures, and preparations, then his tongue in propounding the conditions required by the besieged, or his cares in attending to the *French* Commanders offers, and in the end, desirous to returne, without concluding any thing, concluded the project was discovered, though he personated a Commissioner, he was apprehended as a spye, and *Ferte Imbault* sent a trumpeter to the besieged, with this expresse, that if they made

*Trelon*, a Castle  
surrendred to  
*Ferte Imbault*,  
upon composition.

one shot more, against the Camp, he would cause him to be trussed up before their eyes. The Almner was a man beloved by the Marquesse, and he to preserve his faithfull and endeared servant, from such an ignominious death, like himselfe, an honourable minded man, wisely preferring the life of a discreet and faithfull Counsellour (so he reputed him) who had formerly done him good service, both by directions and actions, before that pile of earth and stone, the Castle, which in all probability he could not hold above eight or tenne dayes longer, capitulated, and upon conditions of life saved, and departing with his baggage, surrendered the Fort to the Field-marshal, who found in it, besides the 14 pieces, the least whereof carried a bullet of eight pounds, 40 Harquebusses with fire-locks, 1200 pounds of powder, fixe Muids of bread corne (each Muid contains 5 quarters and 5 bushels of London measure) thirty Muids of Oates, with other commodities: and because it was a place of some importance, distant but two leagues from *Vervin*, sited in the middle of a wood, he put in the *Vidames* regiment, to garrison it.

For these two Forts he had expresse commission, another there was which offered it selfe to his eye, the Castle of *Argon*, within halfe a league of *Trelon*, and that he resolved to take in too, though it might seeme a worke of supererogation, he was not long about it, the presidaries there were few in number, and not well provided for defence, they surrendered upon the summons, with the conditions granted, to the Castle at *Trelon*. He put in 60. of his owne men to keep it, and then returned to the Campe before *la Capelle*.

Never did Merchant with a faire trade-wind, make his voyage with more expedition then attended the French forces under the Cardinall de Valette, and his confederates in *Picardie*, in their conquests of Cities and

*Argon* comes in  
by president.



S. Previll his  
designe upon  
Rummingham  
in Artoys.

The carriage  
of his project.

and Citadels, and bringing the townes in subjection to the Christian King. The designe of Saint Previll, Governour of *Ardes*, upon the Castle of *Rummingham* in *Artoys*, had some time of hammering, but was loone polished and perfected, when it came to the file d'*espee*, it was of long projection, but speedy execution. The Castle is situated upon the River which comes from *Bourbourg* to *S. Omer*; it was a place of some consequence, being a meanes to restraine and bridle up all the principall Forts of the frontiers of *Flanders*, without the assistance whereof, *S. Omers* could not subsist, and the *French* being possessed thereof, might truly say, that they had gotten one of the principall keyes and in-lets to *Flanders*. The *French* Commander therefore for many a day past, had used all meanes possible, both by private intelligence, and otherwile, to be surety at all times of the state thereof, that he might either get it by assault, onslat, or some other way, or if he sayled in the attempt, to come fairely off, and without damage or dishonour. The expected houre was come, newes, and certaine too, at last was brought him, that one part of the wall was so weake, that he might easily surprize it thereby: there needed no more, he resolved to assay it, and providing himselfe of workmen, Mafons, and barres of iron, intended if he could, to digge through the wall, it being but of bricke, knowing that if he could carry that one piece of the Mure, he might easily command the Citadell. The businesse was managed, as discreetly, as valiantly, the project before the conquest, being carried with all secrecy, his copartners and fellow adventurers in the designe, not knowing what he intended, and all things necessary for the work being carried with him, even to two vessels, intended to transport his men over the River, if it was not wadeable, which he layd upon two wagons, and covered

with

with their sayles, that they might not be discovered by the enemy, and his care for keeping the place after the conquest appearing so manifestly, that his wisdom therein, was to be seen as plainly as his valour in the archievement, He beat up the drum in *Ardres*, Sept. 12. called the garrison together, told them, that his intent was to goe abroad, and see what straggling parties of the enemy were abroad; wisht them which were willing to accompany him, to arme, and attend him, but never mentioned the intended enterprize. His speech done, the gallantry of the garrison, *de Riviere*, Lieutenant Colonell of the regiment, *de Estrees*, *Revoule*, Major of the same regiment, *Cassale*, chiefe Captaine of the regiment, *de Mioffens*, *Largenterie*, *Lorre*, *de Toure*, and *Saint Laurent*, all Captaines, and divers other officers, offered him their service. He accepts them, and then taking out his owne company of light horse, and 100. Muskietiers, with the Matons, whom he had deputed to this service, sending before him the fore-runners of this little army, himselfe and his associates marched away immediately after, and fortunately arrived within a Musquet shot of the Castle, at 11, the same night, neither being re-encountred upon the way, nor discovered by any enemy. There was no need of the boats, the River was then wadeable, and through the water he dispatched foure Matons to digge through the bricke wall, if it was feasible. It was no work of difficulty, the workmen undertook it, and in short space made so large an hole in the wall, that first ten men under the conduct of *Largenterie*, entred thereby, then twenty others under *Lorre*, and last, forty Muskietiers, under *La Toure*, and *Saint Laurent*. In they were, and on they would, but the way they knew not, some guesse they had of it, by the generall notions of their intelligence, but no certaine remonstrance, *Fortune helps a*

A breach made in the wall.

daring spirit, and conducted them right to the *corps de guard*, which they fell upon courageously, their Musketers doing them no meane service in this adventure. S. Previll who had an open care, and listened after the reports of his Musquets, was still with the rest of his Army, which he ordered to surround the Castle, that neither the souldiers, nor the peasants which lodged there, being more in number then the souldiers, might escape, and upon the first cracke of the Muskets, flew into the Castle, came up to his men, enlivened them to the worke, both by word and exemplary actions, put to the sword as many as made resistance, which were about 30 in number, the place being guarded with 60 souldiers, and more peasants, to the great terror of the rest, who hearing his name, cast down their Armes, and begged quarter: quarter he gave them, but it was for life, not liberty, for he took them as prisoners of warre, and the next morning sent them away to *Ardres*, with an *Alferes* which commanded them in the absence of the Captaine, whom they found securely sleeping in his bed.

The Fort taken.

S. Previll provided to keepe it.

This was his project, and thus it was performed. But his discretion was more conspicuous in the Forts conservation, then the acquisition. One hundred of Musketers he placed therein, under the command of an expert souldier, *de la Tour*, a Captaine of the regiment *de Effrees*, to keepe it, a guard sufficient for the Fort, had not the *spaniards* an eye over it, to regaine it, or if they had, it was but sufficiently fortified. He concluded, that as soone as the Sunne would returne againe from the West, where it set at night, to the East in the morning, so certainly, the enemy would re-vise it: and to secure the garrison from any injury by the adversary, resolved to appeare in the field the next day with such a proportionable number of men, as might be able to deale with the

the neighbour garrisons, (there was no Army thereabouts) if they should offer to enforce it. His conjecture failed not, the *Spaniards* from *Graveling*, and the neighbour garrisons, hearing of this losse, assembled the next day, and marched towards the Castle, thinking to recover it, but *S. Previl*, whose working braine would not permit him to sleep, or slip his advantage, by his care prevented their designe, the victory atchieved, he went to the Count of *Charroft*, Governour of *Callice*, acquainted him with each particular, in the name of the Christian King, commanded his assistance, and they joyntly endeavouring themselves in the businesse, brought into the Fort the same day, an hoast more able then the adverse party, upon that short warning, could raise conveniently.

*Mars* and *Mercury*, appeared together in the *Spanish* Camp, not as in opposition, but conjunction, they neither wanted offensive Armes, nor art to manage them, they would not adventure for a victory in open *Champaign*, but assayed to get it by a stratagem. An hundred horse were sent out to brave the *French* Cavaliers, some peasants were enquartered upon a bridge, neere a Church, and both these were but layed as a bait for the *French*, who if they had come to battell, had found (as we say) *John Drums* entertainment, though invited to a feast, they had bin beaten with the spit, the sword, and Muskets of the enemy, who had hid his maine body behind the hedges, strongly entrenched himselfe, and expected onely, that the *French*, according to their custome, fiery in the first conflict, should have made an assault upon these *Batteurs d' Estrade*, this forlorn hope, so they esteemed it, and have bin caught in the trap which was layd for them.

But this slight was of no more value, then their might: the *French* Leaders, old and expert souldiers,

An Ambuscade layed for the *French*.

Is avoyded,

were enformed by their scouts of each particular, and to delude one fineneffe with another, seemed to decline all combats, though desiring to grapple with the enemy in open field, marched towards the Fort, thinking the *Spaniards* would follow them, but perceiving that with a wary slynesse, they avoyded them, in an ordered retreat going backe towards *Graveling*, and their garrisons, they went on directy towards *Rummingan*, where the maine businesse lay, repaired the breaches, renewed the old fortifications, and added to them, removed the garrison, which was laid in before, put in a lesser number, but of more expert men, sixty for an hundred, it being a proportionable number to defend that small Citadell, (more might have bin a burden) under the command of *S. Lawrent*, Capitaine de *Bellefons*, of whose valour and faithfulness, they had already a good and sufficient testimony, returned to their charges, one to *Callice*, and the other to *Ardes*, without interruption, or opposition.

And the Castle fortified and manned.

*Ivoy* retaken by *Cautelmo*.

*Fortune waits upon providence, industry gets the purchase, but prudence makes the assurance.* *Ivoy* was taken in by the Marshall *Chastillon*, Aug. 7. but retaken by the *Spanish* men of Armes, within a moneth after, not by siege (though *Cautelmo* the prime *Spanish* Commander in that Dukedome, had mustered up all his forces, it had bin vain for him to have tate down before it, and raised a banke against it) but by scaladoe and onslat, the Governours negligence in keeping a strict watch, animating the *Spanish* Commander to take that course, who made the Governour againe to pay for his improvidence, by the slaughter of many of his men, and the captivity of himselfe, and all his principall officers, and rest of his souldiers. The *Spaniards* being againe possessed of the town, took care how to keep it, sent out his purveyors to provide all things necessary to victuall it.

*Cba*

*Chastillon*, was then in the height of his businesse before *Damvillieres*, which though it began with a kind of complement, the Commanders on both sides striving to out-vie each other in courtesie, was continued with all manner of harshnesse and extremity, the souldiers within often sallying out upon the Camp, and the army again furiously battering the City with the Ordnance, and beating down the houses with Grenadoes. A fortnight was spent before the *French* Generall had perfected his works, Hee began too early, *September* the first, new stile, but had not raised his batteries till the fourteenth, the rain which fell then in abundance hindering his pioners from doing it with more expedition. The approches of the Campe went on, but slowly, the Garrison often sallying out upon the Pioners, and undoing what they had done, yet was neither the Generall, nor the Camp disheartned, they continued their course, and often cut off the adventurers which againe often returned into the City almost tyred with the slaughter of their Enemies. No kinde of hostile offence was omitted of either side, the very occasionall triumphs of joy, which hapned two dayes together one *Sept. 26*, new stile in the City, for the honour of Saint *Alaunce*, the tutelary Saint thereof, the other in the Campe the day following for the congratulation of the Christian Kings Nativity, were spent to the mutuall offences of their adversaries. On the last night the bon-fires being made round about their Fortifications, the Defendants made 30 Canonado's, and above 2000 Musquetadoes against the Campe, and the next day, the time when the great battery of fourteen Canons began to play, many volleys being made out of the trenches the great Ordnance was discharged eight or nine hundred times out of all quarters against the City, and that so effectually, that

The siege of  
*Damvilliers*.

The French  
triumphs upon  
the Kings  
birth-day.

thereby the Parapets which stood against them were ruined, the defences of the two Bastions which looked towards *Verdun*, upon which the great battery played, were beaten down, the Ordnance of the town was for the most part dismounted, & the only steeple of the town was utterly demolished, 120 Canon-shot being spent against it, because it served as a mount of battery against the Campe, and the Army was much annoyed thereby in their trenches.

The night-works and their issue.

The night works were as prejudicial to the besieged as those of the day; at evening order was given for bonfires and fire-works through all the Campe, the Canons placed upon the advenues, were levelled against the town, and when they had done, the Bombards and Morters were employed till break of day, which though they did not much endamage the Fortifications, brought no small prejudice to the besieged; the Garrison and inhabitants stood all this while like amazed men, conjecturing of the issue of these actions, and what might be the main designe of the *French* General, and whilst they were in this maze, the labourers were set to work, who so plyed their hands all night, that they much advanced the approaches of the army. *Don Andrea Cantelmo* had sent 120 men to attempt a way into the town for the relief of the Garrison, promising to follow with an army, and raise the siege if it were possible, the men conducted by Captains, being come within two Musquets reach of the *French* quarters, affrighted with the lowd cracks of the Ordnance and strange fire-works, disbanded and fled in such a confusion, that the Leaders which conducted them, could not upon any termes reassemble them; in a word, that night the Generall so strongly fortified himselfe in his trenches, that *Cantelmo* thought it vaine to attempt to raise him,

and



and himself began to be so confident of his success, that he concluded himselfe able to winne the towne, within a fortnight in desight of all resistance, the Garrison within, or their Confederates without could make, and therefore that his own forces alone without any coadjutors, might have the glory of the prize, sent back some troops which the Cardinall *de Valette* had sent him to be assistant to him, in that enterprize which was desired, might be done with expedition.

It is no small thing that can dishearten a resolved man, *Staffin* the Commander within, for all this lost not his courage, nor abated any title of his first resolve afterwards, though hee plainly saw that the *French* got ground daily, so much that by the last of *September* old stile, the Marshall had raised two new batteries upon the very brinke of the moat, besides the other great one of 14 peeces of Ordnance. An halfe moone there was betwixt the two Bastions, upon which the batteries played, from whence three nights together, the Garrison sallied out upon the Campe, and did it much impeachment, both by slaughter of men, and spoyling the traversers. To remedy the inconveniences which accrowed to his Army thereby, the Generall called a Counsell of Warre, and it was concluded to assault it, and to carry the place by force, what ever it might cost, notwithstanding all objections to the contrary, though it was defended with a large ditch of 20 foot broad, and eight foot deep, at the least where it was shallowest, and was guarded with 120 men, the choicest and best souldiers of the Garrison, and the conclusion was brought into action. The order of the assault was thus, one Lieutenant and an Ensigne, two Sergeants and 30 common men, seconded with a Captaine, and Ensigne, and fifty other old souldiers, were commanded to assault on the

An halfe moone  
taken by the  
*French*.

And a mine  
sprung off; etu-  
ally.

The Garrison  
capitulates,

the left hand, and as many others, both in number and quality, each party having 12 scaling Ladders, to goe down into the Moat, and climbe up to the parapet of the halfe moon, and each Sergeant loaden with balls of wild-fire, with order to cast them into the midst of the Enemies, as soon as they did appeare, that their eyes being dazeled with the flame and smoak they might have the easier accessse to the Parapet. The directions were observed so punctually, and executed so sprightly, that in a short space the *Spanish* souldiers were driven out of that Fortification, but not as yet beaten, they returned again with more fury then was shewed in the first encounter, renewed their fight, and continued it doubtfully by the space of foure houres, at which time the victory falling to the *French*, they became masters of the half moon, till then in controversie. The battle ended not without blood, some of the defendants were slaine upon the place, and the rest thinking to escape by flight, fell into the hands of *Balagny* a Captain of the Regiment of *Turenne*, who placed there by order from the Generall to that purpose, and he encountering them slue some, took others prisoners, and forced the remaynder into the Moat, where they were drowned, it being there 12 foot deep of water, the *French* using the dead corps as bavingins to goe over the Moate there to their Associates.

The losse of this Fortification much abated the edge of the Garrison in the towne, who begged a short time of truce to bury their dead, and taking the grant for a favour, shewed some remissenesse of their courage already, but a myne under the Counterscarpe of a chamber ten foot square sprung so effectually, *Octob. 14.* that it made a breach in the wall where 40 men might march a breast, discouraged them more, though they did something

thing still in their defence, two great trenches which they had made within giving them a little spirit, yet in the end seeing how unable they were to make good the breach against the assaillants, they capitulated and accorded upon these conditions.

## The Articles for Surrendry of Damvilliers.

**T**HE Governour, Officers and souldiers of the Gar-  
rison in *Damvilliers*, shall depart upon Tuesday  
next, *Oct. 17.* with their arms, horses, &c. baggage, Drums  
beating, displayed Ensignes, bullet in mouth, and light-  
ed matches,

They shall carry with them two peeces of Canon,  
of six pound bullet, with all their attirall, and Amuniti-  
on for two discharges.

### III.

The King shall allow them as many wagons, as shall  
be necessary for transportation of the equipage of the  
Officers and Souldiers; their sick and wounded men,  
with good draught-horses to carry them to *Vitry*, &c.

### R

### IV.

## IV.

There shall be given them a *French* Convoy for their Conduct, for securitie whereof good Hostages shall be left by the Governour, till the return of the Convoy, at which time they shall be dismissed with a passe-port in safety.

## V.

All persons Ecclesiastiques and Politiques, the Officers of the Duke *Charles*, and the Prince *Francis* shall have liberty to depart with the Garrison of *Damville*, and to goe whither it shall best like them without any affront or. injury done them by the Garrison.

## VI.

The Citizens which will continue in the City, shall enjoy their ancient priviledges, which they have long since enjoyed, according to their use and custome, giving an oath of Loyalty to the most Christian King.

## VII.

All the Franchises and Liberties of the City shall be still maintained without any innovation.

## VIII.

The *Guineas*, the *Strangers*, which came thither for before the war, and their children shall have liberty to stay in the Town; and no wrong shall be done unto them, either in their persons or estates.

IX.

All Ecclesiasticall persons of the Towne, jurisdiction and neighbour Villages, giving an oath of Loyaltie to the King, as is above required, shall have liberty to stay and enjoy their Benefices peaceably, without any deprivation, but what shall be sued out legally, and determined by Law.

X.

All the Citizens, souldiers and people which come thither for safety, if they will not stay, shall have liberty to carry away their goods and moveables, of what quality, or value soever.

XI.

The Commander amongst his owne Implements, moveables and baggage, shall be authorized to carry away one chest, one piece of carke, and one pack of Tappety, the proper goods of the Prince *Francis*, but left in the Governours custody, dealing faithfully in leaving the remainder where these moveables were stored.

XII.

As concerning what is passed by the Law of Warre, either concerning contributions or otherwise no man shall be sifted or examined of either party, or by any person whatsoever.

XIII.

No man shall be vexed or molested for serving on either side.

R 2

XIV.

The prisoners of both sides shall be delivered, without any ranfome.

## XV.

The moveables which the Officers, Souldiers and the Country people which came thither for safetie shall leave there, may be sold by such as will there to that purpose without impeachment, within the terme of six weeks, and the immoveables within a yeere.

## XVI.

The wives of the Officers, Souldiers and others, which for any occasions cannot conveniently depart with their husbands may stay one moneth in the town, and their houses, which being expired, they shall be compelled to depart, and go seek their husbands, having a safe conduct given them to that end.

## XVII.

The wounded Souldiers which are not able to depart with the Garrison, shall have licence to abide there till they be perfectly whole, and then they shall have a passport to go where ever they shall please.

## XVIII.

For assurance of this accord, and that it shall be faithfully performed of both sides, there shall be two Copies drawn, the one to be signed by the Marshall *Chas. Allen*, the other by the Governour *Staffin*.

Made

Made at the Camp before Damvilliers, Octob. 25 The Town yielded,

Signed Chastillon : and countersigned, de la Haye.

This was the Capitulation, which the Garrison in the end faithfully observed, though it was much opposed by *Don Andrea Cantelmo*, who knowing of what consequence the place was, though the accord was concluded betwixt the Assaultants and defendants, endeavoured all he could to break it, and Munday the 1<sup>st</sup>, sent *Canton* a Capitaine of *Bronze's* Regiment from *Luxemburg*, with expresse order to relieve the Citie upon what terms or price soever. This bond of Auxiliaries presented themselves before the City next morning by the dawning of the day; They were seen both by the Campe and Garrison at once, but with different eyes and aspects, the Garrison hopefully thinking that *Cantelmo* had followed him, with the long expected succours, and began to retire into the town hoping of relief, the other with distracted and divided looks betwixt anger and scorn, angry to think themselves deluded of their covenants, and scorning the small number of forces which appeared against them, and therefore encircling them put some few to the sword, and took all the rest prisoners, to the grief of the Garrison which surrendered the place therupon according to the Articles. The Captain being one of the captives was searcht and a Commission was found about him, the worst clause wherof he put into execution, and no other. It ran thus (as the *French* write) Capitaine *Canton* of the Regiment belonging to *Bronze* the Camp-master is to march this day Munday, *Octob. 25*, with the men already appointed for him, and shall goe toward *Damvilliers*, into which he shall conduct all his men, or so many of them as he can, and though any of them shall think it improbable that he should performe this

*Don Andrea Cantelmo* seeks to hinder the Accord.

*Canton* a Captain sent with a strange commission,

Is taken prisoner.

His instructions and Commission.



this designe, and shall thereon resolve to returne: Yet the said *Canton*, obeying no person, but conforming to this present order, shall leade on toward the City, and either carry his forces into the towne, or be taken prisoner by the enemy, or loose his life: if he faile or doe otherwise, he shall be punished irremissibly, even with his life, which he shall lose ignominiously, as being the losse of the said *Damvilliers*, a place of so great importance, for the service of his Catholique Majestie. But executing this order, he shall gaine honour and reputation for performing so excellent a piece of service, with his said Majestie, and his Highnesse shall have notice of, and will reward.

Given at Virton the said <sup>25</sup> of October. 1637.

Signed

Camille.

It is a certaine evidence of true magnanimity, neither to complaine of fate, nor grieve for misfortune, but to comply with the first, and labour to amend the other by endeavour. The Cardinall Infant did both, he saw the *French Lillies* planted, and sprouting in those gardens of the Netherlands, which were committed to his keeping, and though he endeavoured to weed them out, but could not, now he meant to use all his art to eradicate them. His late defeat at *Mauberge*, made him not heartlesse, nor heedlesse: to *Bala*, and *Saint Julians*, he then conducted the remainder of his dispersed forces, where he rallyed them, fortified himselfe, and lay encamped, till a new supply of old soldiers was brought unto him from the garrisons of *Flanders*, and the other adjoining Provinces, with which as soone as he was re-enforced, he marched again towards the River of *Schambre*. The *French Armies* were

The Cardinall Infante encamped at *S. Julians*.

were then againe divided, the Duke of *Candales* forces lay about *Mauberge*, under the command of the Mar-  
 quesse de *Turenne*, and the Cardinall his brothers at  
*Long-Favril*, where the Duke himselfe was also, by  
 reason of the indisposition of his body, a fit of sicknesse,  
 which surprized him there about the end of *September*,  
 when he went thither to advise with the Cardinall a-  
 bout the joyning of their two Armies. It was conclu-  
 ded that their forces should be no longer divided, the  
 Cardinall of *Spain* beginning to appeare to strong,  
 that it was conjectured, neither of their forces singly  
 could stand before him, though they needed nor to  
 feare him, being reünited. The Infante had a suspiti-  
 on at first of what they intended, but was after ward  
 assured thereof by some prisoners taken in an Ambul-  
 cadoe, addrest for *Cassan*, who was then employ-  
 ed as an *internuncius* betwixt the Duke and the Mar-  
 quesse of *Turenne*: to prevent it. *Octob. 7. new stile*,  
*Picois* and *Dan-Johnde Fauror*, Lieutenant Ge-  
 nerrall of the *Spanish* horse, went forth with 4000 horse,  
 and as many foot, the most tryed and choicest men of  
 the *Spanish* Army, to encampe at *Pont-Saint-Sambre*,  
 and *Pont de Vaux*, two Villages upon the River, di-  
 stant each from other about an *English* mile, in  
 the mid way betwixt the two *French* Armies, purpo-  
 sing to furnish the *French* forces at *Mauberge*, by cut-  
 ting off the convoies of victuals, which should be trans-  
 ported to them from *Laubery*. Their coming was  
 not unknowne, to the inhabitants of the neighbour-  
 Villages, which most affecting the *Spanys*, the  
*French* Cardinall (there is no truce betwixt friends)  
 though they had taken an oath to be faithful to the  
 Christian King, concealed it till they were so strongly  
 entrench'd, that it was an hard adventure to remove  
 them, and then they sent to *Long-favril*, to informe  
 the

And re-enfor-  
 ced, resolveth  
 to keepe the  
 French Armies.  
 from joyning,

Sendeth Piccolomini to Pont de Sambre,

the Generall thereof. The newes startled the *French* Cardinall, and the Duke his brother, who though scarce recovered, betooke himselfe to Armes, as well as the Cardinall, and that they might not give the *Spanish* troops a longer time to fortifie themselves, *Othob. 8.* new stile, at midnight marched from the Quarter at *Long-fauril*, against the enemy at *Pont-Sur-Sambre*, having sent the Count de *Guiche*, the Field-Marshal, two houres before, with the avantguard, consisting of 500 horse and 2000 Musketers, to assaile the *Spanish* Quarter, at *Pont de Vaux*. The next day about 4. in the evening, the combat began, which was well fought, and lasted doubtfull at *Pont-Sur-Sambre*, by the space of five houres, the *Spaniards* having set up their rest to hinder the conjoyning of the two *French* Armies, and the *French* being resolved to relieve their associates at *Maubeuge*, which most needs be furnished otherwise. But at *Pont de Vaux*, the assailants found most resistance, the other combat was ended before night. The *Spaniards* there gave ground, and retreated to their confederates: the darknesse onely partured this last fight, which was to be renewed the next morning, had the *Spanish* Commanders stood to it, and not left their station. Both parties were weary, but could not sleep, danger stood before them, and kept their eyes waking. The Cardinall *Valere* had his head working the most part of the night, how to manage the next dayes fight most advantageously, sent a Carrier to *Maubeuge*, to advise the Marquesse of his purpose, & to require him up the signall given him, by two Canons, to bring his forces into the field, and assaile the *Spanish* trenches on that side next him, commanded *Gassien* to view their works, and to enforce him where they were weakest. *S. Cirque* who was employed to *Maubeuge*, did his office, yet the Marquesse came

Where he is intrenched.

came not in, nor could he have come to fight with the adversary, the imployment of his forces in breaking downe the Bridges, Milles, and gates of the towne, and the neighbouring Abbey of *Aumont*, hindring him a while, and the enemy already weakened by the losse of 400 men, fearing the fall of the ingruent storme, retreating to avoyd it. The occasion was thus.

*Cassion* had performed his charge carefully by the breake of the day, he had surrounded the adversaries Campe, found a place where it might be fitly assaulted, acquainted the Generall with it, and he to lose no time, instantly with all his forces ranged in battalia, save onely so many as he thought sufficient to guard the places which were already gained, marched towards it: which the *Spanish* Commanders observing, and fearing to be assailed both before and behinde at once, rose, and retreated thence towards *Barleimont*, and *Aimeries*. And raised a-gainc by the Cardinall de *Valette*. They retreated, but not without some blowes: the *Marquesse* of *Thurenne* was then upon his march, and flanking them with his ordnance, whilest the Cardinall pursued them at the heeles, slew about 400 of them upon the place, and made others runne headlong into the River, where they were drowned, to the apparent losse (as the *French* report it, of betwixt eight and nine hundred men, though the *Spanish* letters from *Bavay* doe much abate of that number) the *French* not scaping scot-free, their losse amounting to more then 80 men, amongst which were some persons of quality.

Yet this victory did neither pusse up the *French*, and make him secure, nor deject the *Spanish* Cardinall, who is yet providing (if he can) to recover *Landresey*, and hath already sent much amunition to *Bavay* for that purpose, whilest the *French*, who have forsaken *Mau-benge*, (the towne being casually burnt at their departure,

Manbeuge burnt  
re. I casually.

ture, by a fire which hapning in a Court of guard, increased by the negligence of the inhabitants, who made no haste to remove the straw, and leized of the greatest part of the towne) and marched the next day with their joynd Armies to *Chasteau Cambrisis*, are as careful to maintaine it, and what else they have gotten this summer in his territories. The late Abbot of *S. Mars*, by the translation of the late Bishop thither to *Alexus*, was made about a moneth before, Bishop of *Auxerre*, and thus advanced, first revictualled the Castle *Cambrisis*, with a sufficient store of provision, and *Octob. 17.* with the assistance of the Count of *Quinze*, sent a convoy of 180. wagons loaden with corne, into *Landresey*, which being added to their former store, is deemed sufficient to maintaine a longer siege, then (as the *French* beleeeve) it is like to endure. To fortifie it thoroughly, his Majesty the Christian King, drew a platforme, and sent it to the Count of *Quinze*, with order, that he should take up workmen out of his government, which by that pattern should work before the City. As he was bringing them to their labour, there appeared foure squadrons of the enemies horse ready to surprize both him and them, and he had no way to avoyd them but by this stratagem.

*Landresey* re-  
victualled and  
fortified anew.

The Labou-  
rers delivered  
from foure  
squadrons of  
Spanish horse  
by a stratagem.

The Infante  
encamped at  
*Lesnoy*.

He drew his Peasants into a ranged battell, placed them at the corner of a wood, made them stand in the posture of Musketers, with their shovels and spades, whilest 200. reall shot, and one company of light horse, (which he had sent for) were brought from the City, which discharging upon the *Spanish* squadrons, made them flye, not daring to adventure further for feare of an Ambuscadoe, and then employed his labourers for the perfecting of his fortifications.

The Infanta's Army, though sensible of the late losse which was somewhat aggravated at the generall mu-  
ster,

ster, by the losse of foure *Spanish*, and two *Italian* Cap-  
taines, they removed presently to *Quosnoy*, within nine  
English miles of the French campe, where they re-en-  
trenched: and the *French* imagining that they meant to  
give them battell, appeared often in a full battalia, in the  
plain between *Casteau Cambresis* & *Apremont*: yet they  
stirred not from their trenches, nor as yet was there a-  
ny hostile actions commenced betwixt these two po-  
tent enemies, equally ambitious of victory, save onely,  
that a *French* Commander, assaulted and tooke the Ca-  
stle of *Crevecoeur*, halfe a league from *Cambray*, the gar-  
rison left there, not being able to maintaine it, though  
they did the best they could, being themselves enforced  
to lay downe their weapons, crave quarter, and with-  
all, the inhabitants become prisoners of warre. Some  
complements were passed betwixt *Piccolomini* and  
the Duke of *Candale*, upon which, because hostility  
and courtesie are incompatible, the people and the wi-  
ter fort delcanted diversly. Presents were sent inter-  
changeably, the Italian Count presented the Duke with  
two Pistols garnished with Ebony, and the Duke reci-  
procally sent him a Sword and Belt, embroidered  
with gold, silver, and pearle, some from those mutuall  
fatal gifts of *Hector* and *Ajax*, prognosticating that  
some sad issue would attend this palliated amity, and o-  
thers divining that these exchanged tokens, were cer-  
taine and prognosticke signes, that their summers acti-  
ons were already come to the height and perfection,  
and prognostickes of future reconciliation.

The Castle of  
*Crevecoeur* sur-  
prized by the  
*French*.

Interchangea-  
ble presents  
betwixt *Pico-*  
*lomini* and the  
Duke of  
*Candale*.

But a most probable argument of the future tranquil-  
lity of the Provinces under the Christian King, may be  
coneluded from the unexpected returne of the *Spanish*  
forces, which lay fortified in *Guyenne*, into their own  
land. The last ycere they invaded that Province with  
all their might, got into their possession *Bordegain*, *Ci-*

*boure*, *Saint John de Luz*, and some other small places, fortified them with retrenchments, horn-works, half-moons, Cullion-heads, and other like works of that nature; all which were manifest evidences, that they intended to hold what they had gotten by the sword, and fortune of warre; yet this yeere, *September 11*, no man assaulting them, no Army appearing in field against them, (as the *French* do relate) upon a bare report, that the *Duke de Valette*, following the Kings direction, was coming against them with all his troops, the *Duke of Nocera* their Generall, caused them to leave their places of strength, and to return with him homeward. The causes of this their sudden departure are related diversely, some ascribe it to the frequent incursions of the *Bayonnais*, into *Spain*, and the Frontiers of *Navarre*, from whence they never returned empty of pillage, horses, beets, and such other booty, the inhabitants there being unable to make any head against them. Others to the necessity of the Catholike Kings Dominions, which by the rage of plague and pestilence, had their Garrisons so abated, that the remaynder of the presidaries therein, was not able to mayntain them: especially in *Navarre* and *Pampelona*, which were so depopulated by these mal: dies (especially by the purple) that these Conquerours could not expect any succours thence, were they never so distressed: other to a Panick feare, caused by a three dayes continued fight of two Eagles in the Aire, which being not determined without the death of one of them, made the superstitious people entertain horrid conceits of direfull and terrible consequents. But this of all the rest is most improbable, and so farre from having any semblances with truth, that it cannot be thought a concurrent, much lesse the adequate cause of the *Spanish* Dukes sudden departure. An heroick heart is not affrighted with prodigies, and yet the fight of the  
Eag' es,



Eagles, birds of prey cannot be accounted such, Doves supposed by antiquity to be made up without gall, upon the choice of a mate have done the like, and then it is not to be wondred if these royall inhabitants of the aire, shall entertain so sharp a conflict. The most likely causes were these two, first feare of impendent want of victuals, which though they yet felt not, leaving two houles filled with bisket at *Ciboure*, yet they had cause to imagine, must necessary soone overtake them, their friends were not able to relieve them; nor could they get them in the King in *France* his Dominion, the Duke of *Valette*, having by order from his Majesty raised three strong Forts upon the advenues of their inrodes, the one at *Espelette*, the second at *Saint Pa.* and the third at *Biarez*, upon the Sea side betwixt them and *Bayonne*, which secured that Province from their incursions. Secondly an Epidemicall disease, called by them in their own languages *Tavardillos*, i. a pestilent spotted Fever, so raging amongst them, that it had swept away already 8000 men of the Dukes Army, by both which they were made sensible of that losse, which made them relinquish their holds in *Guienne*, wherof they had foure within one league, viz. *St. Bordegnin*, & *la Carriere* (where they had rayed a Fort-royall) *Socova* and *Caboure*, and their Fortifications about *Orogne* and *Han-daye*, where not without great expence, they had made a circumvallation, able to contain two thousand men: much regret and unwillingnesse, as may be more then collected, by those three Escripts, left (as the French say) behinde them, and found after their departure.

The first was found upon the Altar at *Orogne*, and contained these words.

*Adios Señores Franceses, Dios os bendize, mil maldiciones os echamos, y nos bolvemos en nuestra tierra.*

In English thus:

Adiew

Adiew you *French Monsieurs*, God bleſſe you, wee give you 1000 curſes, and are now returning into our own Country.

The ſecond was found in the Fort of *Bordegain*, in theſe words.

*Nueſtra miſeria haze en Guyenna, lo que vneſtro valor ha hecho en Languedoc.*

which is,

Our miſery hath done in *Guienne* what

Your valour hath done in *Languedock*.

The third was expreſt in theſe termes.

*Si noſotros eſtuvieramos tan ſavios como ſe ſuena, y voſotros tan locos que lo eſtuvieſtes, nueſtros negocios ſerian los vneſtros, y los vneſtros, los nueſtros.*

That is, If we were as wiſe as the World eſteems us, and you as fooliſh, as you have bin at other times, our ſucceſſe had bin yours, and yours had bin ours.

*Indeed the buſineſſe of Languedock ſtruck deep, it was a great blow which the Spaniards received there, and ſhould be now related, but I muſt adjourne the Reader for 14 dayes, till the ſecond Part of this Hiſtory, containing beſides Languedock the Actions in Italy, Piemont, Lorraine, the Dukedome of Burgundy, the French Counrey, Holland, the Weſt Indies, and the Marine Occurrences, with ſome paſſages in Turkey be publiſhed, which ſhall be within the prefixed time.*

FINIS.

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*Diatelesma.*

The second part of the  
Moderne History of the  
VVorld, containing this last  
Summers actions,

IN

*Languedock, Italy, Piemont, Montferrat, Lorrain,  
the Dukedome of Burgundy, the Franch  
County, and generally in France,*

*Holland, the West-Indies, and Marine occurrences; With  
some passages of Rome, and Turkey, brought  
downe to Novemb. 1637.*

*Quicquid agunt homines nostri est ferrago  
libelli. Iuven.*



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1638